HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 53,146—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
9th Apl.	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
18th ,,	EGYPT	7912	......	......
23rd ,,	ORIENTAL	5281	MONGOLIA	9500
30th ,,	ARABIA	7903	......	......
7th May	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
14th ,,	MOLDAVIA	9777	......	......
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	5281	HIMALAYA	6898
28th ,,	PERSIA	7951	......	......
4th June	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10500
11th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
18th ,,	ORIENTAL	5281	INDIA	7911
25th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	......	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports on route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st March, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Guionnet	21st Apr. 1904.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	19th May 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	C. Gregorj	16th June 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "DUMBIA," 5,807 tons, Captain Schmitz to sail on or about the 28th April, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Apr. 1904
*† SILESIA	L. de Stabil	5,158	24th Apr ,,
*† TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	21st May ,,

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 485. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	......	4,351	27th Apr. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all ports.
INSURANCE, [illegible] and Marine effected.
COOK'S ORIENTAL [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA" 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 15th April at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 11th April, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,500 tons, on TUESDAY, the 12th April, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th April, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 19th April, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 3rd May, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,700 tons, on or about 9th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th April, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

PASSAGES Booked at Short Notice. GOODS cleared from Custom.

GOODS of every description taken charge of

Every convenience for Passengers going Home and New Arrivals.

Our Representative will meet all Trains and Steamers.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

NEBUER & Co.,
PASSENGER AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
119, RAMPART ROW,
Over Messrs. Dunnet & Co., Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)
BOMBAY—TRIESTE.

S. S. "GENERAL," 2,400 Tons. Commander Scharfe, WILL SAIL on the 13th April, from BOMBAY to TRIESTE.

The Steamer is a First Class Passenger Boat, specially built for the Traffic in the East. She has excellent accommodation for I and II Class Passengers and is fitted with Electric Light and carries a qualified Surgeon and Stewardess.

MODERATE RATES.

For Rates and Passage, &c., apply to
A STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadow St

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles.......................,, 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate to exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.
Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway, employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,091	21st Apr.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	3,611	22nd May.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6,716	31st ,,

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Sure in action, and can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one KEATING'S LOZENGES will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause.

EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in tins by all Chemists.

[illegible] COUGH.

HOTEL WINDSOR,
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

THE DENSMORE TYPEWRITER.

WHAT IS NEW

- SOLID, ONE-PIECE FRAME.
- WIDE BALL BEARINGS at Typebars.
- TWO SHIFT KEYS, two Shifts each.
- BACK SPACER KEY.
- AUTOMATIC RIBBON REVERSE.
- WHEEL ESCAPEMENT, giving ordinary and speed action.
- POINTER, showing vertical and lateral position of the writing.
- UNIQUE PAPER REGULATOR.
- JUSTIFIER to condense a word or line.
- AUTOMATIC PAPER RELEASE.
- PAPER FEEDING GUIDES.
- BALL-BEARINGS, added at many places.

SOLE AGENTS:
ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
50-52, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MOTOR CARS.
"CHALLENGER"

REVOLUTION IN WORKING CHARGES.
Half Anna per mile.
CHALLENGER CHALLENGES COMPETITION.
Perfect control.
STOPS WITHIN ITS OWN LENGTH.
Speed 1 to 25 miles.
NO COMPLICATIONS, Excellent Hill Climbers
2,000 Cars Successfully Working.

Apply to
OVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & CO.
67, Meadows Street, Fort.
BOMBAY,
J. ZUBERBUHLER.
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THIS IS NOT A WAR
THEN
NO USE OF WAITING?

We will give Rs. 2,000 FIRST PRIZE with a view to increase the popularity of our English manufactured goods in this Country.

Total Rs. 5,000

To the purchasers of any one of the following articles:—

	Rs.	As.
SET OF SOVEREIGN STUDS	1	8
QUEEN CHAIN	1	8
LADY'S NECK CHAIN	2	0
ENGLISH LEVER ROUND TIME-PIECE (WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)	3	8
ENGLISH LEVER SQUARE TIME-PIECE (WITH TEN YEARS' GUARANTEE.)	4	8
LADY'S OR GENT'S SILVER WATCH (WITH FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.)	7	8

ENORMOUS SAVING.

WATCHES and TIME-PIECES are up-to-date in London and America, not for their cheapness but for their durability and reliable timekeeping for which we give a guarantee to set right free of cost, including breakage of mainspring, oiling, &c., &c., also we will pay the Postage when sent to us for Repairs.

PRIZE TICKETS issued free of cost up to 7th May, 1904, and the DRAWING will be held on the 14th May, 1904, on the "Art Union Principle" in the presence of the public. All are cordially invited.

PRIZES.

		Rs.
1 Prize	Cash	2,000
1 Do.	,,	200
1 Do.	,,	100
20 Prizes	,, Rs. 10 each	200
500 Do.	,, ,, 5 ,,	2,500
523 Prizes		Rs. 5,000

N.B.—Out-Station Orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. System And NOT against Money Order.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
ART JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
178, DHURRUMTOLLAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

THE
ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE POPULAR RESORT.
GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT, BOMBAY.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY
Who wish to ENJOY
A GOOD MEAL,
are recommended to try our
BREAKFAST,
TIFFIN or DINNER,
(Table d'Hote or A là Carté)
Served at
ANY HOUR of the DAY
Till 8-45 P.M.

GREEN'S for Bacon.
GREEN'S for Bacon.
GREEN'S for Cheese.
GREEN'S for high-class Dinners.

WE RETAIN OUR OLD FRIENDS,
We continue to make new.

HARRIS' WILTSHIRE BACON,
CUMBERLAND HAMS,
BARNES & CO.'S OILMEN STORES
Imported fresh every fortnight by P. and O. Mail Steamers.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
VICEREGAL CATERERS BY APPOINTMENT.
Entirely under English Management.

PROVISION MANUFACTURERS TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

JOHN MOIR & SON, LD., LONDON.
Large Stocks, for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, at
BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO ST.

WHOLESALE RATES for Clubs, Regimental Messes and Institutes, and other large Consumers.
SPECIAL TRADE RATES for Merchants.
All Correspondence and Orders should be addressed to the Company's Sole Representatives in Bombay Presidency.

SAMUEL FITZE & CO., LD.

BEER! BEER!! BEER!!!

THE "CROWN BRAND" PILSENER BEER
THE MOST WHOLESOME BEER
THAT DID EVER HEART CHEER
IT IS ALWAYS READY AND CLEAR
AND THATS WHY IT IS HELD MOST DEAR.

ONCE TRIED CONVINCE YOU OF ITS EXCELLENT
CRISP AND MOST DRINKABLE BEER
AND THE BEST VALUE
FOR
MONEY.

SOLE AGENTS,
A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,
ITALIAN PROVISION MERCHANTS,
4 BRUCE LANE, FORT,
SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR S
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted. Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, [illegible] (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, [illegible]

[illegible]

ITHACA CLO

WILL MAKE A

NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT

and WORT
HALL;
They are, b
MOST ELEG
ever produced at t
in Oak or Mahog
golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
[ESTABLISHED 1862].

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURA
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to
LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to **W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,** BOMB

MR. A. HERRMANSON announces that the Partnership, has existed for 40 years between himself and Messrs. WARBURG & Co., of 29, Jewin Crescent, London, E. C., has DISSOLVED and that he will henceforth carry on business WILSON STREET, FINSBURY, E.C., under the style of

A. HERRMANSON & CO.

MR. H. CANTOR, who for 16 years managed the Leather Depa for Messrs. R. D. WARBURG & Co., and who holds the good will of that Department, will occupy a similar position with Messrs. A. HERRMANSON & Co.

McDOWELL & CO'S, LIMITED

"LIGHT OF ASIAS"
AND
"BAHADUR BOUQUETS"
SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH
REAL HAVANAHS
COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRI

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asias" and 6 "Bou costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.
MADRAS,
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPA PRIETORS AND PUBL

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in Bo V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, Lo beg to call the attention of Printers, News to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which [illegible] assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING [illegible] TYPES in the Trade.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

T. J. COMBRIDGE & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, ADDRESSES ENGRAVED.

		Rs.	a.
Crest extra [illegible]	from Rs.	6	0
Crest and Motto [illegible]	,,	8	0
Crest and Monogram [illegible]	,,	10	0
Monogram [illegible]	,,	5	0
Address [illegible] Line, any style	,,	2	8
Address [illegible] any style	,,	4	8

[illegible] AND COLOUR STAMPING.

		Rs.	a.
[illegible] Envelopes, plain relief, [illegible] Impressions	Rs.	0	4
[illegible] or Envelopes, any colour, [illegible] Impressions	Rs.	0	8
[illegible] Envelopes, Gold, Silver, [illegible] per 100 Impressions	Rs.	2	0

[illegible] CARD PLATES AND PRINTING.

		Rs.	a.
[illegible]'s Best Ivory Cards:—Printed [illegible] engraved	Rs.	3	0
[illegible] Best Ivory Cards:—Printed and [illegible] engraved	Rs.	4	0

[illegible], such as Address, Club and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

		Rs.	a.
[illegible]'s Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	Rs.	1	8
[illegible] Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	Rs.	2	0

ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.
PROMENADE CONCERT,

MONDAY, 18th APRIL, at 9 P. M.

IN AID OF THE BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Tickets Rs. 2 each, at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & CO.,
Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOTE.—Purchasers of Tickets at Messrs. DOVE & Co., can reserve Tables Free of Charge. Tickets purchased at the door on the night of the Concert will not entitle to a Table unless one is available.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of STORES required for this Institute for 1904-5 will be received at the Office of the Undersigned at Byculla, upto the 19th instant. Forms and particulars on application.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE AT QUETTA

ONE UGANDA PATTERN TRACTION ENGINE, with Tender and Three Waggons, original price packed for shipment and delivered F. O. B. Liverpool £1711 4s 9d., can now be disposed of at half the above price, or Rs. 12,834 4 annas.

Intending purchasers should apply to the CHIEF SUPPLY and TRANSPORT OFFICER, Quetta, for any particulars required.

Another SIMILAR ENGINE is FOR SALE, at Peshawar, Application for particulars should be made to the CHIEF SUPPLY and TRANSPORT OFFICER, at Peshawar.

C. H. BEVILLE, Major,
Storekeeper General, S. and T.
Supply and Transport Corps, Bombay, 8th March, 1904.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF OIL COCOANUT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office, at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th April, 1904, for the supply of the above Oil during the 11 months commencing from 1st May 1904.

2. Tender forms of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantity and description of oil required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender Forms.

3. Tenders should be superscribed with heading as above and a deposit of Rupees one thousand should accompany each tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposit and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 8th April, 1904.

NOTICE is hereby given that ISMAILBHOY NENSEY has contracted TO SELL to our Client the hereditaments and premises comprised in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claims against or upon the said property either by way of Purchase, Gift, Lease, Lien, Inheritance or otherwise howsoever, should make the same known to the undersigned at their office situate at No. 18, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise they would be precluded from making the same and the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, which shall then be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at third Don Tad Cross Lane fronting on the North side thereof, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Mandir containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety four and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1317, new No. 7074, old survey No. 353, New Survey No. 2959 and by the Collector of Municipal-Rates and Taxes under B ward No. 2076, street Nos. 15—21, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by a sweepers passage and beyond that by the property of Khoja Khan Mahomed Habibbhoy, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Meeya Abdulla bin Abdul Rahiman, on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Israil Sulleemanji [illegible] Mistry, and on or towards the South by the aforesaid Third Don Tad Cross Lane.—Dated this 8 h day of April, 1904.

PAYNE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

ESTATE FELIX FERNANDES.

CLAIMANTS against the abovenamed Estate are hereby requested to forward their CLAIMS to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this Advertisement. After that period the Assets of the Estate will be distributed without reference to any claims of which no previous notice was received.

VALENTINE ROZARIO,
FRANK CABROL,
Executors of the Will of the late FELIX FERNANDES.
Cumballa Hill [illegible], 31st March, 1904.

NOTICE.

THE Ordnance Officer, in charge of the Arsenal at Quetta, is prepared to receive sealed Tenders for the PURCHASE of about sixteen (16) Tons of '303 FIRED BULLETS, which may accumulate in this Arsenal, [illegible] 28th February, 1905, Tenders should be submitted, [illegible] by mid-day on the 26th APRIL, 1904. The [illegible] will be packed in boxes, and delivered at [illegible] to the accepted Tenderer. A guarantee to the [illegible] the projectiles delivered to the accepted Tenderer [illegible] be broken up or melted, should accompany the [illegible]

[illegible] will be received only on printed forms (I. O. Form [illegible]) can be obtained from this Arsenal, Office at [illegible] per set.

N. S. OGILVIE, Major, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in Charge, Quetta Arsenal,
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SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—[illegible] are received [illegible] these accounts, and bear interest at [illegible] per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge to the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS [illegible]

[illegible]

NEMESIS' THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Rs. 1

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaikh Memon St. Bombay.

AGUE SPECIFIC.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	3	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of badness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW med. at work on the causes and most scientific and effectual [illegible] of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., [illegible] practical [illegible] observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and if the sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial). from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London. W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND Co., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles TREZUKA, The New Brain and Nerve Food. ZAROUBA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ.

[illegible]

The Great European Remedy for Nervous [illegible] Spermato[illegible], &c.

[illegible] gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' MEDICINES bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 [illegible] COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR ALL IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

'It is not too much to say that the merits of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' have been published, tested, and approved, literally from Pole to Pole, and that its cosmopolitan popularity to-day presents one of the most signal illustrations of commercial enterprise to be found in our trading records.'—*European Mail.*

CAUTION.—See Capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENG., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

SKINS AND TROPHIES.

HANDSOME SNOW LEOPARD head fully set up and skin mounted with scallop frills, perfectly new, Rs. 100.

1 Panther, 1 Antelope, 1 Kaker, 1 Thibetan Sheep, and 2 Fox, for Rs. 35.

3 Good Tik Tails, Chouries, for Rs. 10.

3 Pairs Thar Horns on polished Shields, for Rs. 10.

3 Pairs Serow	Do.	Rs. 10.
3 Pairs Kaker	Do.	Rs. 7.
3 Pairs Gooral	Do.	Rs. 7.
1 Pair large Cheetel	Do.	Rs. 8.
1 Pair Sambur	Do.	Rs. 7.

Apply Box "No. 721 A," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

DANCING ACADEMY AND FENCING SCHOOL.

Apollo Chambers.

MLLE. VIVIANNE DAGMAR, assisted by Miss Annie Sherar, teaches Stage and Ball Room Dancing by a method which enables Adults and Children to make rapid progress. For Terms apply

MLLE. DAGMAR,
At the above Address.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE APOLLO HAIR DRESSING SALOON AND TOILET CLUB,

For Ladies and Gentlemen,

Opposite the Yacht Club Chambers.

THESE Premises are the most airy and spacious of its kind in Bombay.

Large and assorted stock of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Business Hours: 7 A. M. to 7-30 P. M. daily.
Prices Moderate. A visit solicited

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best reasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired. REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India,

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

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WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1903 and 1902 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1926 and 1903, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the [illegible], and Arrivals and Departures [illegible] the Week.
[illegible] and Engagements.
Annual Subscription [illegible]
[illegible]

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RUBBER APPLIANCES.
SEND 2 STAMPS for Illustrated Booklet of [illegible] Hosiery, Water Bottles, Bandages, Belts, Trusses, Syringes, Enemas, Surgical Appliances, and Specialities of Every Description.
N. B.—We send all goods on approval, and guarantee English manufacture.
NORTHERN SURGICAL AND DOMESTIC APPLIANCE COMPANY.
Dept. K.
161, Seven Sisters Road, Holloway, London, England.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD
POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by
NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.
NEW POLICIES IN 1902
ISSUED FOR.......................£2,337,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS......£10,640,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE......£27,000,000
ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW
SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury, Established upwards of 30 years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company. Lincoln, England.

FREEMAN'S
HATHI OR ELEPHANT.
TRADE MARK
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY TRUE
CHLORODYNE
THE GREAT
CURE FOR
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER, COLIC, GOUT,
Freeman's Chlorodyne,
HELD IN HIGHEST ESTEEM FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY.
DON'T BE DECEIVED. None genuine without the "ELEPHANT OR HATHI" Trade Mark.
EASES PAIN AS BY A CHARM.
Sold in Bottles at 12 annas; Rs. 1/8; Rs. 2/8.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
N.B.—Lord Chancellor Selborne, Lord Justices James and Mellish, decided in favour of Freeman's Original Chlorodyne, and against Browne & Davenport, compelling them to pay all costs.—"Times," 24-7-73.

SOOTHING TO THE SKIN.
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC
TOILET
SOAP
gives that refreshing feeling of thorough purification, as well as protection against contagious diseases.
(10% Crystal Carbolic).
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC OINTMENT
contains pure Carbolic Acid (healing and antiseptic) and other useful ingredients to cure or alleviate sunburn, chafed skin, piles, cuts, burns, insect bites, &c.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, ENGLAND.

Ask
for
LEMCO
every
time.
WARNING.—Every jar of the genuine Liebig Company's Extract is labelled with the initials of the manufacturers: LEMCO—refuse substitutes.
KEEPS ANY TIME IN ANY CLIMATE.

Water is rendered ABSOLUTELY FREE from DISEASE GERMS by using the
CELEBRATED
BERKEFELD FILTER.
(PATENT)
GERM PROOF. GERM PROOF.
Made in a variety of patterns, as Pressure Pump, Drip and Syphon Filters.
For Domestic, Travelling & Industrial purposes, etc.
No House, Hotel, Restaurant, Club, Factory, Brewery, or Mineral Water Works should be without [illegible]
BERKEFELD [illegible]

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The Bombay Mails of 20th ult. arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£87	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£97 1-2	= + 1-2
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£103 1-2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 1-2	= + 1-8
SILVER—		
Spot in London	25 1-16	= — 3-16
2 months hence	24 7-8	= — 1-3
Spot in New York	54 1-4	= — 3-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·13 1-2	= unchanged
Berlin	20·46 1-2	= + 1-2
New York Demand	4·87 1-4	= — 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 3-4 per cent	= do
6 " " "	2 7-8 per cent	= do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-2 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 3-4 per cent	= + 1-4
7 day market loans	2 5-8 per cent	= unchanged

METALS.
Copper Braziers £70
Yellow metal 6 1-4d.
RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-8. Buyers.
WHEAT—
Club No. 1 31 1 8. A.-M. Sellers } Dull.
White Karachi 29 1-2. M. J. Sellers
Red Karachi 29 M. J. Sellers
RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 32 1-2. A.-M. Sellers } Easier.
Yellow Cawnpore 32 M.-J. Sellers
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 6 7-8.
ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Director Wharfdale.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 6,000. Spot 8·28 plus 8. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 7-16 Sold on speculation and for Export 300. Imports 4,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Apl-May	May-June.	June-July
8·16	8·03	0·05
+23	+21	+22
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
7·96	7·68	6·68
+22	+20	+18
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·62	6·42	6·40
+16	+16	

Receipts at U. S. Ports	4,000
Do. last year	11,000
Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Do. do Continent	6,000

In New York—

Spot	11·90	
Futures, month of July	14·92	—1
Do. do. December	11·71	—1

In New Orleans—

Spot	14 7-8	
Futures, month of July	15·27	—8
Do. do. Oct.	11·30	—6
Tone at close	barely steady.	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, 7th April, 1904 :—

Cotton	12,830 bales.
Wheat	25,675 cwts.
Linseed	17,330 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	16,231 "
Gingellyseed	6,588 "
Poppyseed	5,0?2 "
Groundnuts	632 "
Castorseed	1,510 "
Rice	6,143 "
Myrabollams	2,556 "
Cottonseed	2,382 "
Mowraseed	7 "
Gram	6,243 "
Joowar	9,516 "
Maize	92 "

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 8.

ALL markets re-opened after the Easter holidays on Tuesday morning. Shipments continue to be made on a fairly large scale, but we hear of few fresh orders coming to Bombay for our staple articles of export. The home markets for Seeds and Wheat continue to decline, and Reuter's have daily reported the tone as flat and dull. The Cotton market also broke away on Tuesday last, the cause of which has been partially explained by private advices stating that a short time movement is anticipated in the Southern States. The London discount market eased off with the turn of the financial year as was generally anticipated.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened on Tuesday morning with an advance of 18 to 15 points in futures for the present crop and 8 points in next season's crop, but this was all lost during the day as the closing advices showed. Later in the week they have again advanced. On Tuesday in America there was a heavy decline in spot and futures, but the latter partially recovered on Wednesday and telegrams received this morning advise again a further slight decline. Receipts at the U. S. ports continue to show a considerable falling off compared with last season.

The following are the daily prices of spot middling cotton in Liverpool and New York :—

	Liverpool	New York.
March 31st	8·28	15·35.
April 4th	closed	15·45
" 5th	8·50.	15·90,
" 6th	8·20.	14·90.
" 7th	8·28.	14·90.

In our local market the fluctuations in Americans have had but little effect, and prices have varied very slightly. There is an under current of steadiness, but only a small business is passing. Exporters are enquiring for Sawginned Dharwars and Westerns for May delivery, and also for Broach ready and near delivery. Sellers continue to meet the demand. In the Sutta market Good Bhownugger for 25th May is quoted Rs. 243 and in New Crop business has been done in Bengals fully good 25th January 1905 at Rs. 191.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated bales	5,000
Imports bales	3,000

Apl-May	May-June.	June.-July.
7·96	7·93	7·80
—10	—10	—10
July.-Aug.	Aug-Sept	Sept-Oct
7·86	7·58	6·78
—10	—10	—10
Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan,
6·43	6·33	6·31
—9	—9	—9

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)	252	238	231	April 25
Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms)	257	245	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	257	245	...	"
Oomrawatee (descriptions) M-G.	263	257	...	"
Khandeish (M.-G.)		251	243	"
Jalgaum do.		253	245	"
Khandwa do.		261	...	"
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) Karanja do. do Akola do. do.		265	258	
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG)	271	264	...	
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	275	268	...	
Broach (M.-G.)	330	320	...	
Bhownugger (M G.)	275	265	...	May 25
Do. H.G.	271	261	245	"
Mutia (M. G.)	262	251		April 25
Dharwar (S.-G)			295	May
Western			275	"

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for 8 days	80,801
Receipts from 1st Oct. to April 7th	14,25,855
Shipments for 8 days to Europe	45,589
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	29,694
Total	75,283
Shipments from 1st Oct. to April 7th	
Europe	6,19,690
Japan	2,02 904
China	16,691
Coast Ports	7,455
Total	8,46,740
Afloat in Harbour for Europe	1,48,083
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	nil

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

These markets were very quiet and prices have declined in most descriptions. At the close the tone is steadier as exporters are more inclined to work.

LINSEED.—Arrivals continue on a fair scale. Prices declined to Rs. 5-2 but recovered to Rs. 5-3 and the market closes steady.

RAPESEED.—Also declined slightly and a fair business was reported. At the close it is quiet but steady.

POPPYSEED.—Business was passing down to Rs. 5-6, but sellers are now holding off and are not inclined to work at this low rate.

CASTORSEED.—Remains quiet with little enquiry.

GINGELLYSEED.—This market is steady. Arrivals are falling off and there is not much offering.

WHEAT.—Prices keep steady but we hear of very little doing for export as local rates are much above the parity of Europe.

Arrivals of Cotton Wheat and Seeds into Bombay.

Cotton	68,644 bales
Wheat	1,13,442 "
Linseed	1,48,945 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	54,346 "
Gingellyseed	348,56 "
Poppyseed	14,212 "
Groundnuts	27,23 "
Castorseed	24,085 "
Rice	89,493 "
Myrabollams	27,659 "
Cottonseed	57,603 "
Mowraseed	10 "
Gram	13,689 "
Joowar	61,100 "
[illegible]	37,65 "

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone steady			
Ready	5	[illegible]	0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4	14	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	4	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	6	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	5	6	0
Castorseed—Tone dull.			
Ready	20	4	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone dull.			
Howree Khandeish	32	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed	30	8	0
25 per cent. "	29	8	0
50 per cent. "	27	4	0
Black Kutnee "	24	8	0
Yellow Hinganghat	33	8	0
WHEAT.—Tone quiet.			
Pissi 91 per cent.	29	12	0
Club No. 1 "	29	4	0
Hard Red "	24	12	0

FREIGHT.

During the past week the market has been quiet but steady. Rates have, however, in some instances given way, notably for Antwerp, business having been done for this port in ready steamers at 14s, 6d. to 15s. Relets have also been done for Hull at 15s. 3d. and Hamburg at 15s. 6d.

For picked ports, we quote April 15s, 6d. to 16s. May 15s. to 15s. 6d. June 15s. and July to December 14s. 6d. Some concessions were given on these rates for forward shipments.

The Rubatino Company are reported to have booked at 14s. 6d. August-September.

No charters are reported this week. The market closes quiet,

MONEY.

BANK RATE.—
Bank of England since 3rd Sept. 4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 10th Mar. 5 do
Bank of Bengal do 10th Mar. 6 do
Bank of Madras do 22nd Jan. 7 do

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 2nd April last as compared with that of the previous week :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Public Deposits	10,47,195	Increase.
Other Deposits	23,58,323	Decrease.
Sundries	64,682	Increase.
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	7,49,641	Decrease.
Other Authorized Securities	9,270	Decrease.
Credits on Securities	86,385	Increase.
Loans, do.	25,81,592	Decrease.
Bills discounted & purchased	1,24,995	Increase.
Balance with other Banks	3,40,497	Increase.
Sundries	5,187	Decrease.
Cash	12,48,443	Increase.

These figures show an increase in the trade demand of 2·27 lakhs.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance shows a rise of 9 lakhs and that of the Bank of Madras is also increased 9 lakhs. The Official rates in the three Presidency Banks are unchanged from last week. The local money market is quiet but steady. The rate for short fixed deposits for one or two months is 4 to 4 1-2 per cent per annum, and call money is quoted 3 1-2 per cent per annum.

COUNCIL BILLS,

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was 61·60 lakhs, thus closing the allotments for the financial year 1903-04.

At the weekly allotment on Wednesday, the sixty lakhs put up for tender was taken up as follows :—26·10 lakhs in Bills at 1s. 4 1-32d. and 33·90 lakhs in telegraphic transfers at 1s. 4 1-16d. being 1-32d. lower than last week. Tenders at these rates received 14 per cent. The amount to be alloted next week is sixty lakhs. No extra allotments have been reported this week.

The mail of the 25th March brings £ 40,000 silver and £80,000 gold, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	22,50,000
Bombay	"	9,00,000
Madras	"	6,00,000
Total...	Rs.	37,50,000,

The mail of the 1st April brings £80,000 silver and £80,000 gold, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	15,50,000
Bombay	"	17,00,000
Madras	"	11,70,000
Total...	Rs.	44,20,000

The mail of the 8th April brings £ 110,000 silver and £ 60,000 gold, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	15,10,000
Bombay	"	7,10,000
Madras	"	3,90,000
Total...	Rs.	26,10,000

EXCHANGE.

The market re-opened after the Easter holidays at last week's closing rates. There was a fair enquiry from the bazaar for Bank Demand at 1s. 4 3-32d. and a considerable amount was placed at the rate for this and next mail. On Wednesday this quotation was only available for cash in one or two quarters and on Thursday it was reduced to 1s. 4 1-16d. at which rate the enquiry was very limited. In Mercantile paper there has been very little business placed during the week. At opening the quotation for 3 months sight D. A. was 1s. 4 9-32d. for this mail but 1s. 4 1-4d. was available for next mail and at the close the latter is the quotation for ready. The China exchanges have further declined with the fall in silver. For Japan business was done at our quotation.

Exchange—Tone steady

Bank T.T.	1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 3-8d.
French Francs 3 do do	170 1-2
Marks 3 do do	139 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	124
Shanghai 30 do do	171
Japan 30 do do	145 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Early in the week this market was inactive after the settlement and prices declined to Rs. 97-10 for cash and Rs. 97-8 for 2nd May delivery. Cash paper is very scarce locally and some demand having arisen, rates have again advanced, and there is a little more business passing in the bazaar. At the close we quote :—

3 1-2 per cent. cash	Rs. 97-12
do 2nd May	Rs. 97-11
3 per cent cash	Rs. 85-8-0

	Repayable.	Rate.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1923	104 0
4 per cent " "	1930	104 8
4 per cent " "	1932	104 8
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	1926	103 0
4 per cent " "	1943	103 8
5 per cent " "	Tansa	116 117
5 per cent " "	Sanitary	115 116
4 per cent Bo. Impvmt Trust	1959	103 0
4 per cent	1962	103 0

BULLION.

The silver market has further declined since our last mail report, owing to weaker advices from London and to local sales by the Banks. We hear the lower rates now current have caused some improvement in the up-country demand. In gold there is very little business reported.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	0	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	6
Bombay do	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	2	6
Do. Dragons	15	0	0
Silver ex-duty Ready	64	4	0
Do. 1st settlement	63	8	0
Do. 2nd do.	63	6	0

PIECE GOODS.

The market continues steady and prices remain unchanged. Demand from upcountry has been moderate but several packages have changed hands in the bazaar. Some fair lines in white-goods and fancies are reported to have been done and in greys too a fair business is placed at prices higher than the level of those ruling here, but the buyers have done this to stop competitors to get hold of goods which have been in their hands for years together. Indent business generally is still difficult to place and although the bazaar prices here for whites are fairly near home quotations, the differences in prices at home and here for greys are too high to be immediately bridged over.

LOCAL YARNS.

The yarn market is quiet but prices are unchanged. Spinners cannot afford to reduce their rates. The volume of business passing is restricted as China prices are considerably under those asked here. The short time movement is extending and is likely to further increase.

METALS.

The market for copper and yellow metal has advanced at home, but owing to the meagre demand here local prices have not responded. Only a small business was done in ready lots at much under home equivalents. Iron and steel are steady; clearances from this market are pretty large, and business was done in galvanized iron and steels, sheets, and bar iron, &c., for near shipments.

COALS.

Sales reported of Deshergur at Rs. 12 and Rs 12-4 for April-May and Rs 11-8 for ready. Small sales reported of Jardine April at Rs. 11 and some Ranigunge Toposi April-May is reported sold at Rs. 10. Freights Calcutta to Bombay are higher Rs. 5-8 having been paid. Market steady,

SHARES.

The market is quiet but steady. Bank of Bombay shares are quiet at Rs. 1,295. In Mill shares Chinas have improved to Rs. 570, Currimbhais are quiet at Rs. 625, Davids, are steady at Rs. 222½, Standards at Rs. 365, Central Indias are quiet at Rs 1,555, Swadeshis have improved to Rs. 865, Kohinoors are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 350 and at Rs 355, Manekji Petits shares improved to Rs. 1,935 in the middle of the week on the report of Rs. 75 dividend for the last half year but at the close are quiet at Rs 1,910 Morarjis are in demand at Rs. 1790 Sholapur have changed hands at Rs. 1,850. A number of Jamshed Mill shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 57 X. D. Business in Colaba Land and Mill shares is reported at Rs. 377 1-2. In Railway Companies Tapti Valleys are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 405 cumdivid. Ahmedabad Prantej are quiet Rs. 487. In Miscellenous list Badham Piles have changed hands at Rs. 157, Bombay Burmahs are steady at Rs. 7,225 and Quarter shares at Rs. 1,835, Kemps are quiet at Rs 252, Treachers at Rs 510, Port Cannings have changed hands at and about Rs. 410 Bombay Telephones at Rs 25 1-4 cum-dividend. In Press Companies Harvey and Sabapathy shares have changed hands at and about Rs 600 Mofussils at and about Rs 490, Indian Cottons are unchanged at Rs 161 1-4 and New Berars have changed hands at Rs 505.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	steady
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	......
The Manchester Market has been	quiet
2 3-4 per cent Consols	87
3 per cent Rentes	97 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	103 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 1-2
Bar Silver	25 1 16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total Bullion £33,560,000 Decrease £630,000 ; Public Deposits £11,450,000, Decrease £4,600,000 ; Other Deposits £40,700,000 ; Increase £1,700,000 Government Securities £19,900,000, Increase £4,700,000 ; Otherr Securities £26,000,000, Decrease £5,300,000 ; Notes and Gold £23,000,000, Decrease £570,000. The Banks Reserve is 44 per cent, of the Liabilities.

B.B. RAILWAY COMPANY'S PROVIDENT FUND.

APPEAL TO THE HIGH COURT.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, sitting in the Appeal Court, yesterday, delivered judgment in an appeal by the B B. and C. I. Railway Company against an order passed by Mr. Justice Russel, as Commissioner of the Insolvency Court, on the 1st April 1903, in the matter of Alexander Miller, an engine driver, in the employ of the Company. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for the Railway Company; and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for Mr. N. C. MacLeod, Official Assignee at Bombay.

Mr. Justice Russell had ordered the attachment of Rs. 2,103, being the balance of the Provident Fund of Mr. Alexander Miller, in the hands of the B. B. and I. C. Railway Company authorities. The Appeal Court held that the fund in the hand of the Railway Company vested in the Official Assignee, and was attachable by him. The order of the lower Court was, consequently, confirmed with costs.

APPEAL TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, presiding at the High Court yesterday, granted leave to appeal to the Privy Council from their decision, to Mr. Jamsetji Cowasjee Patel and others, executors of the will of the late Mr. Gordhandas Sunderdas, a Bhatia merchant and mill owner of Bombay.

Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal, Jamsetjee, and Hiralal, appeared for the executors and Mr. Dinshaw D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Dikshit, Dhanjishaw and Sunderdas, appeared for Mr. Bhagwandas Waljee.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell had heard the original case and granted the probate of the will in question to the executors, and against this decision an appeal was filed by Mr. Bhagwandas Waljee, the caveator, and their lordships confirmed the decision of the lower court with material variation with regard to certain clauses of the will. It was against this order that the application for leave to go to the Privy Council was made.

After hearing the arguments of counsel their lordships granted the usual certificate.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
I SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral Eyre in E flat.
Hymns—131, 123, 331 and 133.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—138 and 130.
Collections for—C. H. Schools.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.
Magnificat and nunc Dimittis. Tours in F.
Authem "Worthy is the Lamb" Handel.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
(Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club.)
8-30 a. m.—Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
7-15 p.m.—Sunday School

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5-6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)
8 a.m.—Parade Service Preacher—Rev C Ryder-Smith B A.
6 p.m.—Evening Service. "Preacher—Rev. Arthur J. Reynell.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8-30 to 9-30 p.m.—Social Hour.
(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.)
8-30 a.m.—Preacher—Rev. Arthur J. Reynell.
6 p.m.—Preacher—Rev. C. Ryder-Smith B. A.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—34, 127 and 180.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—140, 131 and 199.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
8 a.m.—Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for the church expenses and Poor.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.
(Church of Scotland.)
11 a.m.—Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—106.
Hymn—195.
Hymn—272.
Hymn—350.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH.
Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)
8 a.m.—Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion.
7 a.m.—Parade Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon.
Offeratories—during the day for Church Expenses.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
(Madras Time.)
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
Hymns—140, 176 and 125.
6-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Litany and Sermon.
Hymns—131, 137 and 232.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral).
Hymns—504, 197 314 and 125.
4.45 p. m.—Sunday School.
6 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—157, 133 and 302.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Solemn Eucharist.
10 a. m.—Matins—Choral.
6 p.m.—Solemn Evensong—Preacher Rev Father Langmoor
Alms for the Poor.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND
(Wandby Road.)
8 a.m.—Children and Service.
11 a. m.—United Service, (St Andrew's Church.)
6 p.m.—Evening Service Rev. Alex. S. Crichton.
Hymns—41, 41 and 191.
Psalm—27 7-10.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

APRIL 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect Via Turkish perfect, Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect Via, Turkey perfect, Via Suez perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. via Amoor perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadis Teneriffo, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Bhamo route to China right.
Cable Cayenne—Pinheros, interrupted 4-7-03).
Cable Dominique—Martinique, and St. Lucia—Martinique interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers (11-5-03)
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams are accepted at sender's risk, and Code addresses should not be used, (4-8-03).
Communication with Tonkin remains interrupted, (23-3-03).
Dominica land lines are partially interrupted and Telegrams for Curacao, Venezuela and the Dominican Republic except Puerto Plata are subject to delay, (12-12-03).
Cables between Vladivostock and Nagasaki are closed for an indefinite period to all classes of telegrams, (18-2-04).
The Vladivostock Route being temporarily closed.
Telegrams via China for Europe and places beyond should bear in the preamble the indication via Kiachta the charges are the same as by the Vladivostock route, (25-2-04).

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 8th April, 1904.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey		0	— p.m.	0	[illegible]
Teheran	8	1	45 p.m.	1	[illegible]
Suez	8	2	30 p.m.	0	1[illegible]

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 8th April, 1904.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	51	0	[illegible]
Karachi	0	26	0	2
Madras	0	40	0	15

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.
For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that name and [illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MYERS—March 31, at Rock Villa Fort, Bellary, the wife of A. B. Myers, Forest Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COUCHMAN—RANKING—April 4, at St. Mary's Church, Calicut, by the Rev. R. B. Redding, M.A., Malcolm Edward Couchman, I.C.S., son of the late Thomas Barne Couchman, of Lamington Spa, England, to Emily Elizabeth Murcott, daughter of Walter A. E. Ranking of Calicut.

BLACK—GREENHILL—March 23, at St. Pauls, Calcutta by Rev. Canon Jackson, Robert Greenhill, third son of George Black Solicitor, Glasgow, to Annie Margaret youngest daughter of J. Hayton Greenhill, Southampton.

DEATH.

THORNHILL—March 31, at Coonoor, Cudbert Beaufoy Thornhill, son of the late Cudbert Bentley Thornhill, C.S.I.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 48m. Sun sets, 6h. 15m., High water 6-7m., 7-33a. Low water, 0-40m., 0-2a.
Second Criminal Sessions.
P. and O. s.s. Oriental, with English mails of the 25th ult., due to arrive at daylight.
Hon. Mr. Darasha Chichgar's Lecture at Bai Bhikhaiji Bengalee's Parsi Girl's School, Fort, 5 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises 5h. 47m. Sun sets, 6h. 16m. High water. 7-44m., 8-32a. Low water 1-47m., 1-19a.

A FATAL TRAMWAY ACCIDENT.—Luxmibai, a Hindu Girl aged three years, was walking on the tram line in Cowasji Patel Tank Road in company of two other girls on Tuesday, when on seeing a tram car approaching the two girls ran away, leaving Luximibai on the line. The car was stopped but not before the child's left leg was injured. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died on Thursday.

HON. MR. DARASHA CHICHGAR'S LECTURE.—The seventh lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujerati at Bai Bhikhaiji Shapurji Bengalee Parsi Girls' School, Fort, at 5 p.m. to-day by the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Darasha Ratanji Chichgar. The topic selected for the evening is "New Educational Method and the Art of Success" The lecture will be illustrated with Kindergarten apparatus and songs and is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION SPORTS.—The following selection of music will be played by the Victoria Band at the Bombay Catholic Association Sports to be held on the Hindu Gymkhana grounds at 3 30 p. m. to-day :—

March	El Capitain	Sousa
Overture	Semiramis	Rossini
Valse	San Toy	Kiefert
Selection	Florodora	Stuart
Valse	Frou-Frou	Chatau
Galop	Always Joyful	Hecker

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut. Col. C. A. R. Crommelin and Officers, the band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, Bandmaster, at the Victoria Gardens commencing at 5 30 p.m., (local time) to-day :—

Overture	Zampa	Herold.
Selection from	A Country Girl	Monckton.
Valse	The Land across the Sea	Clothilde.
Warwicks Cake Walk Lancers		W. Williams.
Naval Patrol	Our Blue jackets	Mencham.
Cake Walk	Kentucky Hot Foot	Miller.

A GOLDSMITH'S DISHONESTY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon Mr. Kursondas Chabildas disposed of the case in which Inspector Power charged Jagmohum Soorajmal, a goldsmith, with Criminal breach of trust in respect of 43 tolas of gold of the value of Rs. 1,000 and a gold bangle of the value of Rs. 150, the property of one Parshotam Hari, also a goldsmith. The accused was in the service of complainant. A month ago complainant gave him the gold and the bangle to make the former into bangles according to the sample given to him. Subsequently the accused absconded to Khandwa with the property, and was arrested by the police on information given by complainant. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF A GUJARATI WRITER :—This week there has passed away a wellknown Gujarati writer in the person of Mr. Narayen Hemchandra, who had died at the age of 49. During the last thirty years more than two hundred of his books were published and he has left a large number of unpublished works. He visited Europe four times and travelled in many parts of the Continent. He had been to America once. In India he had travelled in almost all parts of the country Though he had not the advantage of a regular school or college education, he early conceived the idea of becoming an author, he devoted his life to study and observation with remarkable singleness of purpose. It was his great desire to give to the Gujarati-speaking public comprehensive Encyclopedia: but he was not spared to carry out this idea.

ST.MARY'S EX-STUDENTS' UNION—Last evening the members of the St. Mary's Ex-Students Union gave a grand variety entertainment at the Club rooms in Nesbit Road for the benefit of the Club. The entertainment was attended by a large gathering of members and friends. The hall of the Club was prettily decorated for the occasion. The proceedings commenced at 9 p.m. and the first part of the programme which consisted of music and to which Mrs. C. M. Turner, Mrs L. W. Michael, Prof. Giasone Orfeo, Mr. G. E. Thomas, Mr. C. Smith, Mr. G. F. Hart and Mr. Sam Knox, contributed, was creditably gone through. Then followed the conjuring entertainment by Mr. F. Kimpton, which amused the audience considerably. The second part which consisted of a dance was then gone through. The evening's entertainment concluded with a farce in one act "Who is Who" in which Mr. G. Phillips, Mr. G. T Hart, Mr. I. Mongini Miss J. Flynn, and Mrs. L. W. Michael took part and well sustained the characters they represented.

KILLED BY A RAILWAY TRAIN—At the Chinchpoogly Station of the G. I. P. Railway, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Runchundra Babaji, a Hindu mill-hand, aged about thirty years. The evidence showed that the deceased lived at Kala Chowkey Road. He left home at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, saying he was going to Tarleo to see his brother-in-law. About a quarter of an hour afterwards he was found lying unconscious between the down line rails near the Chinchpoogly level crossing by the gateman in charge of the west gate. Both his legs were badly injured and there was a wound on his forehead. It was evident that he was run over by the Poona passenger train which had just passed through the level-crossing. The gateman informed the station-master who had the deceased removed to the down platform, where he died in about ten minutes. It is supposed that the deceased finding the gates were closed attempted to cross the line by jumping over the fence and in doing so met with the accident which resulted in death. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A DISHONEST BOARDER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Murray charged Dewji Baloo More, a Hindu, with stealing silver idols, a metal watch and sundry articles of the aggregate value of Rs. 35, belonging to three different persons. It appeared that the accused resided as a boarder with a woman named Gunga at Khetwady. On Tuesday last the woman missed her gold nose ring and informed the police, who arrested the accused on suspicion and recovered the ornament from a Marwari, with whom it had been pledged by the accused. During the inquiries it transpired that the accused had stolen on the same day eleven silver idols belonging to a neighbour named Govind Luximon. It was further ascertained that the accused had stolen a watch belonging to one Tookaram Deoji with whom he had resided, as a boarder about six months ago. The stolen articles were recovered from the same Marwari, with whom the nose ring had been pledged. The accused pleaded guilty to all the charges and was sentenced to an accumulated term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A CONVICTION QUASHED.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr Justice Aston presiding at the appellate side of the High Court on Thursday disposed of the appeal filed by Bala Keshav Jingama against the decision of Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Koyaji appeared for the appellant, and the Public Prosecutor for the Crown.

On the 28th January Mr. Sanders Slater convicted Bala of causing grievous hurt on the 8th December 1903 to Babu Balaji Gaekwar, who subsequently died, and sentenced him to eighteen months rigorous imprisonment.

Their lordships in delivering judgment said that the Chief Presidency Magistrate had stated that there was not much to choose between the witnesses for the prosecution and those for the defence. He had preferred the former to the latter substantially on the ground that the name of the accused was mentioned from the beginning as the perpetrator of the crime. The record, however showed that such was not the case. The deceased Baboo had at first referred to Bala son of Chandribai namely Bala Govind, one of the witnesses for the prosecution Therefore they were unable to place any reliance upon what was alleged to have been stated to the Police Inspector, Mr. Coxen. In their lordships' opinion the evidence of alibi given by the accused was entitled to more weight than the evidence of those who alleged themselves to be eye-witnesses of the crime.

Their lordships quashed the conviction and ordered the accused to be acquitted and discharged.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.
"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet bath and nursery [illegible]

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Aston presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, and the trial of the following case was resumed before his lordship and the same special jury.

THE MURDER IN PHOOL GULLY.

Goolabkhan Nababkhan, a Pathan, was charged with having, on the 21st March last, caused the death of another Pathan named Zarifkhan Azamkhan by stabbing him with a knife at a boarding house in Phool Gully. The Hon. Mr. Scott, with Mr. Weldon, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. F. P. J. Taleyarkhan defended the accused. The following gentlemen were called to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. E. H. Esworthy, Foreman.

Mr. C. W. Richardson.	Mr. J. J. Vernon.
Mr. Abdul [illegible]	Mr. C. F. Stevens.
Mr. J. H. Robinson.	Mr. F. W. J. Vining.
Mr. Shamrao D. Maskar.	Mr. James M[illegible]

The prisoner, in answer to the Court said, he and the deceased worked on the same steamer for three years. On the 21st March, he and the deceased went into a liquor shop; they had some liquor there; and he did not know what happened afterwards. The rest of his case he left to his counsel.

Mr. Scott, in summing up the evidence for the Crown, said the deceased, in his statement had stated that the cause of the quarrel with the accused was a dispute about money. The evidence showed that the accused went up into his room and coming down with a knife to the spot where the deceased was sitting stabbed him with the knife. Under the circumstances, the learned counsel recommended the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty of murder.

Mr. Taleyarkhan, in addressing the jury, said that the most important question in the case was, whether it was satisfactorily and conclusively proved that the accused was the person who committed the assault. If the jury had the smallest doubt in the matter, the learned counsel asked them to give his client the benefit of that doubt. He did not wish to say that this was a false, a got-up charge; but it was a dark night, and the witnesses might possibly have made a mistake as to the identity of the assailant. The prosecution had called no evidence as to any motive which could have induced the accused to commit the offence. There were some fifty Pathans present on the occasion, and yet not one of them had been called to state what the accused's motive might have been. It could not have been the dispute about a paltry sum of money. If the jury came to the conclusion that the accused was the assailant, then the learned counsel submitted that the assault was committed under grave and sudden provocation. These Pathans were wild, semi-barbarous people, easily excited under the slightest provocation, and the deceased must have used some abusive, insulting language to drive the accused into a passion so as to lose all self-control and commit the offence. There could have been no premeditation whatever. Fired by the foul, abusive language, the accused brought the knife and rushed upon the deceased and struck him. Under the circumstances, the learned counsel submitted that, if the jury found the accused guilty of any offence they ought to find him guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt. The injury could not have been very serious because the deceased lived for four [illegible] after he had received it, and might have [illegible] no complications had occurred.

His Lordship, in summing up the case, stated the law and the facts. If the jury were satisfied that the accused deliberately and with premeditation, attacked the deceased with the knife knowing that death would be the consequence, he would be guilty of murder. There was an angry altercation between the parties in the Pushtoo language, which, unfortunately, the witnesses did not understand, and they were not in a position to say what the amount of provocation received by the accused was. This circumstance the jury were recommended to bear in mind in considering the evidence.

The jury after a short consultation, found the prisoner not guilty of murder, but guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, under grave and sudden provocation, with the knowledge that his act might have caused death.

His lordship sentenced the accused to seven years rigorous imprisonment.

The following case was heard before his Lordship and a common jury,

DESTROYING POSTAL LETTERS BY FIRE.

Sakharam Vithoo, a postal peon was charged with attempting to destroy, and partly destroying, by fire, certain letters entrusted to him as an official of the post office. Mr. Kemp, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; while Mr. Baptista defended the accused.

It appeared that the accused was employed as a postal delivery peon in the Byculla Post Office and he was charged with destroying or attempting to destroy six letters, nine post cards and four money order receipts, which were entrusted to him for delivery in the discharge of his duty on the 7th March last. He and one Damoder Ballajee were the men in charge of beat No. 1. Damoder delivered the letters on the morning of the 7th March in the beat, and made over what remained to be delivered by the accused in the afternoon. On the morning of the 17th March, a police ramosee doing duty at the quarantine camp at Grant Road saw the accused in a hut, situated on one side of the quarantine camp, and used by the night watchman. The accused was burning some letters in the hut. In answer to a question by a comrade of the ramosee accused said it was waste paper that he was burning. A bundle of letters was then taken by the ramosee from the accused's hand. On the third day, the ramosee was told by another sepoy that the bundle contained undelivered letters; and he thereupon went to the Byculla Post Office, and afterwards reported the matter to Mr. Bartley who ordered an enquiry to be made in the matter.

Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution when the Court adjourned until this morning.

SALE OF ICE IN BOMBAY.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presiding, at the High Court yesterday, further heard the suit brought by the Bombay Ice Company and another against S. B. Fraser and Company and others, for damages for breaking the ice pool agreement. Mr. Lowndes appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Rivett-Carnac appeared for Fraser and Company; and Mr. Binning and Mr. Aston appeared for J. and J Moir.

Dayal Mulji was further cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes The witness said the suggestion of writing up by Sonavala of Exhibit Y, the weight-book was made by his counsel at his suggestion. Witness had suggested the same to the Court with regard to Exhibits Z and A1, the cash-book and the rough cash-book respectively. The books were false. There was nothing to show that certain figures in A1 represented cash or money. Sonavala alone could say what they were. Proceeding the witness said he had taken inspection of all the books, but he had not examined them all through. He had not inspected them with the object of ascertaining what they represented. If Sonavalla, whose books they were, had not helped witness during the inspection witness could not have made out what the figures were. Several complaints had been received against Sonavala, but still witness and Mr. Fraser continued to keep him on because he was useful in collecting the monies due from dealers and also because he had always made promises of discontinuing his practices with the dealers. Behaving badly with dealers meant for Sonavala the forfeiture of the Rs. 3,000 he had deposited with Messrs. Fraser and Company. He might have made out the new book, Exhibit A 7, with the object of saving himself from the consequences of his having charged over weight. Of the Rs. 3 000, Sheik Mahomed, Sonovala's partner brought Rs. 2,000 The remaining Rs. 1,000 was brought by Sonavala himself.

Re-examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac the witness said if the figures in the book were taken as payments, they must have been payments made on account. The statement about the ice having been actually paid for at the rate of Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, and Rs. 1-14, could not have been prepared without the assistance of Sonavala. Because they could not make anything of these books. During the pool agreement Fraser and Co's factory could not have manufactured 27 tons of ice per day, or as much as it could, because of the terms of the agreement as it could not sell. For more than half the number of days covered by the pool agreement the factory did not work. Witness put in a correct statement he had prepared of the working days.

Further hearing was adjourned.

A CHILD GHOST.

THE latest ghost story is recorded in the "Friend of Burma," and it is attested by several eye-witnesses, who saw the ghost, not during the night, as is usually the case, but in broad daylight. It happened in the Monyinza quarter of Pakokku a few days ago. In that quarter of the town live a married couple; the husband's name is Maung Yun and his wife May Neain. They had a little son two years old, who, after a severe illness died. The baby was buried in the cemetery outside the town, his cradle serving as a coffin. The father was very much dejected at the loss of his little one and unable to repress his grief, went to the cemetery two days after the burial. It was about eight o'clock in the morning. At the entrance of every Burmese burial place there is a zayat, or rest-house, wherein people gather and chat and smoke and take shelter from the sun or rain whenever they accompany a funeral. On entering the graveyard Maung Yun was not a little surprised to see his son, or at least some one looking exactly like his son, playing in the zayat, near the cradle. He was at first horror struck, but paternal affection getting the upper hand, he approached the baby and to entice him, gave him one pice. The boy took the coin readily and offered not the least resistance when the father took him in his arms and carried him away. Maung Yun could make nothing out of it but that the child had been buried alive and that somebody, attracted soon after by the sounds coming from the grave, had dug him out and placed him in the zayat. Full of joy he carried his treasure home At the entrance of the town and about a call's distance from his house, he met a neighbour Mah Sein Pwin, who, wondering at what she saw, screamed out :—"Is that you, 'Ko yun carrying home your little son?" As soon as the child heard the voice, he began moving about in his father's arms. Mah Sein Pwin and another woman came to take it, and a short struggle ensued between them and the boy and Maung Yun suddenly lost his senses and fell heavily to ground; the two women made a dash for the little one but, lo! nowhere was he to be found; he had disappeared completely, leaving no trace behind. The unfortunate man was carried home by some kindly neighbours, but he was a long time in recovering his senses. The child was a ghost and the man had been carrying nothing but an apparition from the other world. That it appeared real enough the two women are ready to swear since they not only saw, but touched it. It was no smoke or vapour [illegible] flesh and bone As soon as [illegible] to explain [illegible]

LOVE A DISEASE.

DR. HOLLANDER EXPLAINS HIS THEORY.

ARROW[illegible]

THE view expressed by Dr. [illegible] that love was a disease [illegible]. New light is thrown on the subject by [illegible] the doctor himself to the "Daily Express," [illegible] he writes, :—

That love is a disease may appear [illegible] a pronouncement lacking in [illegible] shock their most deeply [illegible] conviction [illegible] well ask—What reasons [illegible] An examination of the [illegible] complaint will soon reveal [illegible]

The lover has a predilection for a certain [illegible] which object to any impartial observer [illegible] materially differ from [illegible] class.

When a person is acutely [illegible] becomes sighing, there is a [illegible] the countenance, to confusion [illegible] there may be loss of appetite [illegible] a disposition to violent [illegible] pulse, and a sensation at times [illegible] been displaced upwards into [illegible] often blindness to both physical and [illegible] of the object of adoration.

The patients are frequently full of [illegible] and may be seen restlessly perambulating [illegible] to themselves and the slightest [illegible] greeting less warm than usual will [illegible] agitation worry and misery lasting [illegible] days.

LOVES INFLUENCE.

On the other hand, a touch of the [illegible] of a second may cause symptoms of [illegible] happy illusions of most enduring character [illegible] ced by the latter sensation. I have known [illegible] change the habits of a lifetime to [illegible] own relations to dismiss their most faithful [illegible] to ruin themselves financially to give up [illegible] and smoking and even to change their [illegible] religion.

And yet there are people who regard a [illegible] reasonable being Again many a woman [illegible] to hate her father and mother simply because [illegible] have offended the man she adored.

Some patients become moody, and avoid [illegible] they grow pale and thin, especially when [illegible] lover stays away too long. Morbid thoughts of [illegible] destruction may arise, and sometimes [illegible] impulses at the sight of a rival have been known [illegible] occur.

In Italy a woman will stab her unfaithful lover [illegible] in France she tries to blind him by throwing vitriol in his face. The practical Englishwoman contents herself with an action for damages. On the other hand, there are cases in which a person [illegible] his or her own life not to stand in the way of [illegible] happy union of their lover with a rival.

That love may cause permanent mental derangement is well known. Thus a young lady patient [illegible] a highly moral and very romantic nature fell [illegible] love and was carried away by her vivid [illegible] tion and pure devotion to which the practical [illegible] not only did not respond, but in the end [illegible] another girl. Notwithstanding this fact her love though he was [illegible] continued true to him and she would sit all day sighing [illegible] his name. Her mind was [illegible] thoughts of love. She died of [illegible]

LOVE INFECTIOUS.

There can be no doubt that love is [illegible] is probably communicated by arrow-sha[illegible] which emanate from the ocular [illegible] times the infection has been attributed [illegible] squeeze of the hand. Antiseptics are [illegible]

Symptoms show that love is [illegible] the person both mentally and physically [illegible] tion arises—What can be done to [illegible] exercise and application to study [illegible] ficient when the attack is slight [illegible] climate may prove effectual in severer [illegible] times the patient can be induced to love [illegible] at the same time in which case he is [illegible] get tired of one and lose the other.

But when everything has been done, [illegible] resource recourse may be had to marriage [illegible] wonderful how love changes after possession of the object of predilection has been obtained. Leander the lover may swim across the Hellespont for Hero; but Leander married would scarce [illegible] across a duck-pond for her.

If they are fortunate, their love changes through the habit of association to mutual attachment friendship and affection; but it is, not the same [illegible] which governed them before they were united, as proved by the fact that marriage is no protection against the outbreak of a new passion. But let no one think that I am against marriage, for "Marry or don't marry—you will regret whichever you do."

DWARFS IN LOVE.

JEALOUS RIVALS MAY FIGHT A DUEL.

A serious love affair in the world of dwarfs is now engaging the attention of Paris, and it is hinted that the outcome may be a duel.

Princess Chiquita, a tiny American woman, who was born in 1881, stands 2ft. 4ins. in her high heeled boots, and weighs 19lbs., is now on exhibition at Bostock's menagerie at the Paris Hippodrome.

Some time ago two dwarfs, who also happen[illegible] be in Paris—Auguste, who is twenty-six [illegible] and stands 3ft. 6ins. high, and Delphin aged [illegible] one, height 2ft. 7 1-2ins.—went to see the lit[illegible] and both fell desperately in love. Auguste [illegible] Frenchman and Delphin, a German [illegible] started writing inflammatory love letters [illegible] little Princess, who, as became a well-bred [illegible] lady handed the letters to her papa, a man of [illegible] size and appearance.

The French dwarf is, however, of a [illegible] and fiery character and on hearing th[illegible] German dwarf Dalphin had been to see the P[illegible] and had handed her a bouquet which had been [illegible] ously accepted, is now beside himself with an[illegible] has threatened that if Delphin continues [illegible] such decided attentions to the lady he will challenge him to fight a duel Delphin on the other hand says that he is not afraid of that big French bully Auguste

THE PRINCESS INTERVIEWED.

Hearing of these things I went says a correspondent to Bostock's menagerie and interviewed the Princess Is there any truth in the report that you are thinking of getting married, Princess? I asked.

Princess Chiquita, who converses equally well in English and German answered with a sweet little smile. Well, really I guess your question is very indiscreet. But in any case, it is a matter for my poppa to decide and not for me.

But, I said how about Auguste and Delphin.

"Oh!" she replied "they are both silly boys they hardly know me well enough to be so serious."

I endeavoured to ascertain whether the Princess favoured one or the other of her suitors but she merely said that she was quite happy to remain as she-was. Auguste, she said, she feared was rather quick-tempered, and Delphin was so ardent and sentimental that she hardly like to take all that he said for gospel truth. "I do hope the silly boys will not fight about me," she said.

I then turned to the papa, who was standing by. He smiled when I spoke of marriage and said. "Well I guess neither of them earns enough to keep my daughter in the style to which she is accustomed, and I don't attach any importance to the matter at all."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 8.

Friday—Barometer has again risen briskly to rapidly over greater part of the country. The depression which lay over the Indus Valley yesterday is advancing northeastward through the Punjab, while the central low pressure area is now shown over the Central Provinces. Pressure is highest in Burma. Winds are cyclonic in northwest and are blowing strongly and are strong from South on Madras and Bengal Coast. A strong northeast wind is reported from Diamond Island. Temperature is generally above normal except in Burma and northeast India where it remains low. The excess is very large in northwest India and the maximum temperature is 112 degrees at Jacobabad. Rain has continued to fall in Burma and part of northeast India and light showers are reported from parts of Kashmir and from Cherat, Peshawar, Quetta, Kodaikanal and Wellington. Chittagong has received five, Akyab two-and-a-half and Moulmein and Bassein [illegible] one inch. The weather is unsettled over northwest India where duststorms and strong winds will prevail on the plains and probably thunder storms on the hills; weather is improving in the northeast and promises to be fair over Assam and Bengal but the strong northeast wind at Diamond Island shows that conditions are still unsettled over [illegible] of the Bay.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY, THE 8TH APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure continues to rise everywhere, the [illegible] having been brisk to rapid in many places [illegible] barometer is now from ·04 to ·19 in defect of [illegible]

Winds are south-westerly to north-[illegible] most of the reporting stations. The force [illegible] strong at Karachi, Belgaum, Poona, [illegible] Jamnagar, and fresh at Dwarka, Rajkot, [illegible] Akola and Aurangabad.

Temperature.—The greatest variations [illegible] mum 5° to 6° in excess at Trichi[illegible] Hyderabad, Ahmednagar, Amraoti, [illegible] and Ajmer and 5° to 10° in defect [illegible] Surat and Belgaum; and minimum [illegible] excess in several places. The maximum [illegible] 112° at Jacobabad to 83° at Veraval [illegible] mum 85° at Cuddapah to [illegible] at [illegible]

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is [illegible] cast on the Malabar Coast and at [illegible] Karwar Masulipatam, Bellary [illegible] Jaipur.

Rain—Nil.

Weather appears slightly unsettled [illegible] north-west in the eastern districts [illegible] Provinces.

Meteorological Report[illegible]

A COMPETITIVE inter[illegible] at the Jefferson Medi[illegible] June 6, when rival [illegible] the benefit of the [illegible] straightening [illegible] the inventor of [illegible]

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ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25). Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Fulwell, 2381 tons, Captain F J Brown, sailed yesterday for Hamburg with general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Hohenfels, 3550 tons, Captain H Elber, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg 5th March via Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE steamer Camberwell, 2589 tons Captain W E Baines, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Karachi 5th April with a general cargo.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Bundesrath, 1336 tons, Captain T Ahrens sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c. with a general cargo, 23 cabin and 205 deck passengers.

THE Wilson Line steamer Castello, 2338 tons, Captain W H Gresham sailed yesterday for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo and Mr J R Lawrence as a passenger.

THE steamer Valetta, 2973 tons, Captain R E Peel, R N R. arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah 29th March with 982 pilgrims as passengers. During the voyage eight deaths occurred from natural causes.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain J T Hirst, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo 56 cases opium, and the following passengers Captain Vere Hunt, Mr H de Sarzec, Mr P Alexieff, Mr Bahnson, three natives and 25 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	Capt M R Hill	Royal Navy
H M S Merlin	Comdr Gibbons	Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast		Royal Navy
Torpedo Boat No. 101		
Do No 102		
Do No 103		
Juba	134 Wilson	East Africa Despatch steamer
Mermaid	Craig	Dredger

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 8.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Fazul Karim	636	Nacoda			G Muthwani
Palitana	1934	Lemarcuand			M M & Co
Tientsin	2553	Keurick			P & O Co
Sofala	3136	Shephard			M M & Co
Ophelio	42	Marguerritte			Yacht
Java	920	Dickinson			M M & Co
Nowshera	1961	Dewing			M M & Co
Clan Macarthur	2553	Mackintosh			F M & Co
Jelunga	3361	Windebank			M M & Co
Cayo Bonito	2213	Farrell			K Nixon & Co
Nawab	2041	Sandilands			T M & Co
Ranie	3634	Corran			T M & Co
Istrar	2379	Perks			K N & Co
Huzara	1336	McClelland			M M & Co
Ormidale	2005	Hamilton			W & A G & Co
Pundit	3831	Crebbin			T M & Co
Muttra	2985	Alexander			M M & Co
Scindia	2050	Butler	Calcutta		M M & Co
Dwarka	759	Rothwell			M M & Co
Camberwell	2589	Baines			M M & Co
Kasara	504	Hirst			M M & Co
Hohenfels	3550	Elber			Glade & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Dido	3127	Pickering	Hull	12-4	F Muir & Co
B	Oronsey	2215	Ellis	Hamburg	12-4	F M & Co
C	Castello	2338	Gresham	Hull	8-4	F Muir & Co
D	Louisiana	2920	Brumsey	Hull	11-4	W & A G & Co
E	Shahnoor	2168	Davison	Red sea ports	9-4	A Tajbhoy
F	Caspian	2313	Young	Antwerp	13-4	J M & Co
K	Asurut	2203	Newloy	Jeddah X	8-4	A C Joosub
M	Inverie	3113	White	Calcutta		T Morrison
P	Warra	4565	Carey	Dunkirk	9-4	M M & Co
Q	Stanhope	1310	Verral	N F		Hajee S Sidick
	Alongside					
	Puri	287	Ahmed	N F N F		Shpd & Co

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

Fonann	652 Mahomed	Bhavnagar	6-4	Shpd & Co
Satrunp	947 Ahmed	Karachi	9-4	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Montenegro	2856	Claro	Havre	11-4	K N & Co
3	R Rubattino	3014	Sporite	Genoa	15-4	F R S N Co
4	Dott	630	Ojinre	Rangoon	11-4	B'bay Co
5	Peninsular	2918	Cuolt	Aden	9-4	P & O Co
6	General	1450	Scharf	Trieste	13-4	A Strandes
7	Imaum	2704	Pemberthy	Dunkirk	12-4	K N & Co
9	Shadwell	2591	Tointon	Antwerp	11-4	M M & Co
10&11	Kt of the Garter	2497	Binett	A'werp	13-4	K N & Co
12	Egypt	4033	Leadon	London	16.4	P & O Co
15	Mercedes de Larrinaga	2701	O'Connor	Genoa	16-4	K N & Co
16	Begonia	2346	Rutherford	L'pool	16-4	W & A Graham

HARBOUR WALL V. DOCK.

Dwarka	759 Rothwell	Karachi	9-4	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Ischia	4781 Maganzuri	China	16-4	F Crocco

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Camberwell s	Baines	Karachi, April 5
8	Kasara s	Hirst	Busrah, March 30.
	Hohenfels s	Elber	Hamburg, March 5
	Valeta s	Peel	Jeddah, March 29

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination
8	Gulf of Trinidad s	Hughes	Jeddah
	Bundesrath s	Ahreas	Zanzibar, &c
	Castello s	Gresham	Hull via Karachi
	Fulwell s	Brown	Hamburg

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Kasara for Persian Gulf.
" Clan MacArthur for Marseilles and Liverpool

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson arrived here this morning.

ADEN, APRIL 7.

The B I S N Co's steamer Golconda left here to-day at 10-35 a.m.

The P and O Co's steamer Simla is expected to arrive in Bombay from China at 6 a. m. on Monday next.

The P and O S N Co's steamers Sumatra, from London, and Chusan, from Bombay, arrived at Colombo, 8th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Austria left Calcutta for Bombay, on the afternoon of the 7th instant.

The same Co's steamer Trieste left Kobe for Bombay, on the morning of the 8th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Begonia s—186 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowjee; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, 4,000 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts bonemeal A Kanjee; 3,135 cwts bonemeal, M Jaedal.
Begonia s—100 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kt of the Garter s—100 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.
Oronsay 500 cwts poppyseed, 4,000 cwts linseed and 5,367 cwts rapeseed, 355 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 8035 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,001 cwts myrabollams Gokuldas Madhawjee; 30 cwts gum, Hirjee Virdhur.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt of the Garter s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed Volkart Bros.
Kt of the Garter s—275 bales cotton, and 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers; 240 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co: 199 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 100 bales hemp, E Haroon; 650 cwts myrabollams. The Bombay Union Agency.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—125 cwts olibanum, A Chagla and Co; 1,012 cwts myrabollams, W Bechur; 80 cwts dryginger, Dhanjee Hurreedas, 63 cwts aloes, and 37 cwt olibanum, Abdulla Hajee Mowjee and Co; 40 cwts fishmaws, H A Mahomed; 593 cwts myrabollams, Waghjee Bechur; 12 hogsheads, Merwanjee Ponnyrajee and Sons.

FOR HULL.

Louisiana s—8,000 cwts cotton seed, David Sassoon and Co: 4,000 cwts cotton seed G Madhowjee, 10,000 cwts cotton seed, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, W Bheoner.
Dido s—20,000 cwts cotton seed, Gaddum and Co; 16,340 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Montenegro s—1,501 cwts musterseed, A Blascheck and Co 1,000 cwts mustardseed Volkart Brothers; 100 bale cotton, Gaddum and Co; 250 bales cotton, Prierde Soone and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Imaum s—200 bales cotton, 10,044 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.; 3,999 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 440 bales cotton, Prier de Soone and Co; 1,999 cwts linseed, W A Graham and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed Volkart Brothers.
Shadwell s—200 cwts mustasseed Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 200 cwts gum Hirjee Virdhur.

FOR GENOA.

Mercedes de Larrinaga s—3,457 bales cotton, 1,035 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 275 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.
R Rubattino s—55 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 300 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

General s—330 bales cotton Gladde and Co; 660 bales cotton-Gaddum and Co; 275 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co;, 1,000 cwt myrabollams Lenuhart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Mercedes-de-Larrinaga s—20,000 cwt wheat, John Fachiri.
R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton—Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—150 cwts sharkfins M J Joomabhay and Co; 2,000 bales twist Sasson J David and Co; 500 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ischia s—50 bales twist Sitas E Sassoon.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 9th April.

The Annual Regimental Prize Distribution will take place at the Town Hall on Thursday next, the 14th instant, at 9 p m.

Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their Prize Lists and Prizes which will be distributed at the same time.

The Bombay Volunteer Rifles (Rifle Association) Prizes will be distributed at the same time.

At the conclusion of the Prize-giving there will be a short dance.

Admission to the Prize-giving this year will be by tickets for all, except ladies and members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and Staff who must attend in Uniform.

Dress for Officers—Mess Dress (Red or White).

Dress for N. C. Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or Uniform with Forage Caps.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "F" Company,

No. 5784 Volunteer H. Montgomery.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 9.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For Judgment.

391-03—Tyabji D and Co—Damodher Umersey vs Bai Amba widow and others—K B Mehta.

Contested Chambers,
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

183-03—Little and Co—Dowkabai widow vs Amerchand Madhowji and others—Mansukhlal J and H and Little and Co—Part heard.

Before the Prothonotary,

For Investigation of Pauperism under Rule 89 B.
503—In Person—Venubai widow and others vs Mahmed [illegible]—Part heard.
348—In Person—Jamnabai [illegible] vs [illegible]

THE OBJECT OF THIS ADVERTISEMENT is to introduce to you a simple system of forwarding packages Home and which SAVES YOU TIME AND if you adopt Latham & Co.'s mode of conveyance of packages at an inclusive rate of charge from your Station to any part of the United Kingdom and also SPARES YOU NEEDLESS CHARGES.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1904.

NIGERIA.

THE heavy fighting in Bassa reported on the 4th instant, draws attention to Nigeria and the lecture on that country delivered before the Society of Arts on March 1st by Lady Lugard, wife of the High Commissioner of Nigeria, perhaps still better known as Miss Flora Shaw, the accomplished and intelligent "Times" correspondent of former days. Since Sir Frederick Lugard took over the management of the congeries of native states comprised in Nigeria, much has been done to establish law and order there. The province extends from Dahomey, over which France holds sway, to the borders of the Kamerun district where Germany rules. It stretches from the Gulf of Guinea to the French Soudan, and contains sixteen States, an immense number of tribes, speaking a multitude of tongues and distinguished by a very great variety of practices. It is a country in which Englishmen came to trade, but as Lady Lugard puts it, conquest was forced on them, and with conquest the duty of control and the initiation of a new and better order. The founder of the Royal Niger Company first saw that this portion of Africa had any value; he made treaties with various chiefs and finally a British protectorate was declared from Lake Tchad to the sea, a distance of 800 miles. The Company relinquished its charter on the 1st January 1900, when Sir Frederick Lugard was appointed High Commissioner and he now administers as much of the country as he can get at with a handful of officials—the number of white men in the country including these was only 165 last year. Native soldiers have been admirably trained and make excellent fighting material. These had not met with many reverses until last December when the Okpotos tribe in Bassa, rose and killed the British Resident, the District Superintendent of Police, and thirty-seven of the escort. A punitive expedition started off last January to chastise the delinquents, and has evidently met with resistance in Bassa. Zungaru in Zaria, in Northern Nigeria, has been fixed upon as the seat of British Government. This place is on atributary of the Niger and is four weeks by post from London while from the province of Bornu, only 800 miles off, it is two months' journey, for despatches as well as merchandise are carried everywhere in Nigeria by foot-messengers or on camel-back, according to local facility or custom. There are many practices of which the inhabitants are proud, slavery is one. The new rulers, however, have so decided an objection to slave-raiding that they are determined to put it down, where it is pursued as a means of becoming wealthy. To tackle the subject of simple domestic slavery is at present beyond their province. A beginning must be made in a moral revolution, and perfection cannot be expected in Nigeria any more than at home. The people, both Fulani and Haussas are by nature energetic and excellent traders in other articles as well as in slaves, and they are being encouraged to extend their commerce in all legitimate directions. A railway is even spoken of, though its cost and the doubt as to its paying expenses, will probably keep the iron road out of Nigeria for many a long day.

Lady Lugard designates many of the people as pagans and says that even some have only lately ceased to be cannibals. Let us hope that there are some compensations for the curtailment by civilisation of their pleasures. The Borgu tribes used to boast that no white man had ever come out of their country alive. That, however, is a record that the lecturer takes leave to doubt. Sir Frederick Lugard trusted his life to its King, Kiama, though his Majesty had been intent on killing the High Commissioner a few days before. The King is now his fast friend, but he must be a little jealous of others or else inordinately proud of his own virtue, for he advised Sir F. Lugard never to trust a Borgu man again. All kinds of stories are current about the less known tribes; that they are warlike, intractable and hardy is true enough, as also that they find the easiest way to enjoy peace is to be ready at all times to take the offensive. But that any of the tribes are distinguished by tails or that the women are veritable Amazons doing all the fighting as well as all the work, may be looked upon as nigger romances, pure and simple. The language that goes furthest in all the region is the Haussa, but if an Englishman wants to get into communication with many different tribes, he must learn many other dialects as well. The Fulani represent the ruling race, but are fast falling into decadence through self-indulgence, the result of unlimited power. The Haussas who once ruled, are now the traders, agriculturists and busy men of the country. The rest of the people are of varying degrees of industry and civilisation, but not of any high type of either. The same wealth is not now displayed in the courts of the different Kings as was chronicled by Leo Africanus in the sixteenth century. When he traded in Nigeria, the King of Bornu had gold household utensils, and he spent much time slave-raiding. When he wanted to pay for horses he went off on a human raid to provide the wherewithal. But the trade in slaves did not come to an end in Nigeria then. nor is it extinct even now. In 1900 slaves were the currency of the country, taxes were paid in slaves, and slave labour was the rule. Armies were kept up for the annual raids on weak villages and towns, the Fulani, in the true pharisaical spirit, looking on the pagan tribes as fair game for raiding. As these fields became exhausted, for too extensive kidnapping brought desolation among the tribes so raided, the conquering armies preyed on their own outlying rural districts, and practically sold out their own people. This reduced the population, according to some authorities, from fifty millions to ten or twelve. No wonder it became possible for us to establish a foreign administration, though it was not so easy to put down the slave trade. The Emir of Kontagura when asked to give a pledge that he would cease his raiding, said, "Can you stop a cat from mousing? When I die I shall be found with a slave in my mouth." It is to be feared that this brave Chief's hopes of sport are somewhat restricted by this time.

We must not run away with the idea that the towns of Nigeria are mere mushroom varieties, or that their trade relations are of modern origin. Sokoto, Kano and Katsena have been for years three seats of power, political, commercial and literary, Kano held [illegible] Town of London was being built and even now [illegible] occupation to 20,000 persons and Katsena was a University centre. Nowadays the remains of architectural taste may be seen and the towns are surrounded with wide fields of corn, cotton and tobacco. On the roads are to be found crowds in Moorish garb, soldiers in good old chain armour issue forth to fight. Strings of camels carry merchandise across the desert as of yore to the Mediterranean ports and though far from sea, communication, there is some such thing as light and learning in these towns. Sir Frederick Lugard looking about for the means of bettering the country determined to utilise the authority of the native princes to establish wise administration. He established a British Resident with a small white staff at the head quarters of each Emir with whom he made treaties, the duty of the Resident being to see that these treaties were respected. To stop slave raiding is really the chief work of the administrators and the West African Frontier troops assist in this difficult enterprise, using force when necessary. It is difficult to convince the hereditary slave raiders that they are killing the goose with golden eggs by their methods of sweeping up the members of a tribe with which they are at war; the constant reprisals so provoked must result in desolating the land. Whether the administrators will succeed in finding lucrative occupation for the superabundant energies of the Emirs and their armies is a nice question for the delights of agriculture and trade must seem tame beside the traditional and exciting raiding. Peace and the fruits of the labour of the undisturbed inhabitants should make for prosperity, if the danger of being tempted back into their old pastimes be successfully turned. The soil is so fertile that agriculture should do much to enrich the country. Cotton is the best crop, and has been grown there for many hundred years, there are 27,000 square miles of country where it can be raised and the people are most anxious to grow good kinds; rice, corn, indigo, tobacco, and other profitable crops do well. There are many quaint and useful native industries that go to swell the caravan trade in peaceful times, such as leather work and native needle-work, native paper, and then ivory, rubber, gums, and elephants' tails are valuable exports. Ilorin, the longest administered district, does a thriving business in potash and leather. Lady Lugard condemns the human carriage system which is general in Nigeria. Hundreds of thousands of the inhabitants spend all their time transporting the exports and imports of the country, doing what railways could manage in a tithe of the time. This labour should, she thinks, be liberated by the construction of light railways and the labourers might then remain on the fertile fields as producers. The progress of Nigeria would certainly be hastened if more modern means of transport were adopted, and incidentally many other developments of civilisation would follow on the lines of the railway.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT. THE fruit of the "entente cordiale" between England and France, of which the exchange of visits between King Edward and President Loubet and the Parliamentary representatives of both countries were manifestations, is the agreement which has been concluded between the two Governments. Questions which have been long in dispute between France and Great Britain concerning the interests of both in various parts of the world, have been agreeably settled and Lord Lansdowne and M. Delcasse may well be congratulated on the successful close of delicate and protracted negotiations. The questions which have been decided mainly concern Newfoundland, Morocco, Egypt, Siam and Nigeria, but there are also points of less importance regarding the New Hebrides and New Caledonia. The Newfoundland Shore Question which has been at last determined, is almost two hundred years old and within the last century it has been for many years a serious menace to the relations between France and England. France claimed rights under the Treaty of Utrecht of 1713 which England disputed and previous repeated attempts to come to an arrangement met with no success. Newfoundland, as the school boy knows, is the oldest of British Colonies, having been discovered by John Cabot over five hundred years ago. There are two groups of islands near its South Coast, of which St. Pierre and Miquelon are the chief, which France acquired in 1635; and since the treaty of Utrecht until the present, there has been a ceaseless dispute between England and France as to the French fishing rights. The French fishing fleet which every year visits the Newfoundland coast claimed the exclusive right to fish from Cape John on the east coast round north to Cape Ray on the west. They also set up a claim to the lobster fishing and the French Government prevented the erection of stations on the French shore. The effect of this latter restriction was to render useless many locations rich in minerals. A Royal Commission appointed in 1898 reported that the French cod fishery has become practically useless and should be extinguished by money payment or concession elsewhere. The lobster industry they recommended should be settled in a similar fashion and that the Colony should give the French free bait if they would abandon their bounties.

It was, moreover, recommended that French interference with the Treaty shore should no longer be tolerated and that a British Consul should be appointed at St. Pierre to prevent the smuggling carried on with Canada and Newfoundland. Pending the final settlement, which has now been reached, there has been since 1890 a working arrangement between France and Newfoundland that has been renewed from time to time during the last fourteen years. The concession of a strip of territory in North Gambia and of the Los Islands, a small group off the coast of French Guinea, is apparently the consideration which has led to the settlement of this long standing dispute, West Africa having been suggested as the sphere in which a concession might be usefully made. The Islands de Los are a small group which may be rougly described as lying off the Sierra Leone coast, French Guinea occupying the sphere between Portuguese Guinea and the British colony. The cession of these piece of territory has also, without doubt, influenced the decisions in regard to Morocco and Egypt, though in reference to the dominions of his Shereefian Majesty, France has been prepared to guarantee the freedom of British trade in return for no opposition to her policy of "pacific penetration." What the precise agreement in reference to Egypt may be the promised separate declaration will tell us. The question of Siam will be the subject of a special convention as will also certain matters regarding the New Hebrides and New Caledonia. In the New Hebrides where the administration is controlled by a Joint Commission of British and French Naval officers, the French settlers are accused of seeking to establish predominance by buying land from the cannibal natives and paying for it by spirits and fire arms while the British settlers are prohibited by their own laws from importing arms or alcohol. Australia and the British settlers have, therefore, asked for a Land Court to be established and a British Resident to be appointed. Australia, too, desires that New Caledonia should cease to be a French convict settlement owing to its nearness to her shores and to the trouble of dealing with convicts who escape from the settlement and attempt to land in Australia. The points on which the representatives of France and England have been able to come to an understanding are, therefore, wide and varied, and it is all the more satisfactory that a conclusive arrangement has been reached.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS. ALTHOUGH it is impossible at the present moment to state definitely the [illegible] which the coming presidential election in the United States will be fought, [illegible] that the [illegible] individuals mentioned by Reuter, the present President, Chief Justice Parker, and Mr. William R. Hearst, the C. A. Pearson of America, are all anti-Trust men. In view of the popular vote, it is fairly obvious that any candidate who offered himself for election would take up this position. President Roosevelt has been all along a strong and conscientious opponent of the Trusts. Mr. Hearst has used his press influence in the same direction. Mr. Parker, if he be nominated, will certainly include the same policy in his programme if only to keep the question out of the field. Mr. Parker is Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of New York State. He is a typical old style Democrat, and adheres strictly to the tenets of the section of the Democratic party, which refused to be swayed by Mr. Bryan's silver agitation of 1896. Mr. William R. Hearst has strong leanings towards silver, as may be presumed from the fact that he has secured the support of Mr. Bryan. He is a man of exceptional brilliance. Ten years ago he went to New York from San Francisco and purchased a small daily paper then known as the "Morning Journal." This organ had neither reputation nor influence, but under Mr. Hearst's direction it quickly assumed both. To-day under the title of the "New York American" it is one of the largest and most important journals of the United States. Mr. Hearst subsequently acquired the "Chicago American," an organ of corresponding influence, and as he was previously in possession of the "San Francisco Examiner," he controls a ring of newspapers, the power of which is felt throughout the States. As to the issue of the election, the tariff question will always be before the country, and colonial expansion is also an important problem that may find a place in the Presidential battle. In American elections there is always the element of the unexpected. The complexity of interests in the States is even greater than in Great Britain. Mr. Roosevelt has achieved considerable popularity; his opinions have always been such as to please the multitude, and he has committed few mistakes. He will go to the poll with a greater degree of confidence than his opponent, whether it be Mr. Parker or Mr. Hearst who is chosen to fight the battle of Democrats. Mr. Parker's only chance lies in his ability to consolidate the old Democratic Party. Should he be able to bring about a fusion of the silver element and the gold party, an achievement which has not been effected since 1896, he might be able to send to the Electoral College a sufficient number of votes to give him the Presidential chair. In 1896 it will be remembered, when Mr. Bryan was nominated, the Gold Party seceded and nominated a candi date of their own who was able to adopt the "sound money" war cry. If there had been a united vote on that occasion, it might have resulted in the election of a Democratic President. Mr. Hearst's chances are chiefly to be found in his newspaper influence and unlimited capital. His influence is strong with the Silverites but it is to be feared in view of popular opinion on that subject that this fact will prevent his nomination. The popular vote in 1900 gave President McKinley a majority of nearly 850,000. The ballot of the Electoral College did not show quite so great a difference, but still the Democrats, viewed in the light of past figures, have not too rosy a chance, of electing their candidate.

THE reported discovery of the body of Miss Grist was unfortunately premature.

THERE is apparently no immediate intention of increasing the strength of the escort with the Tibet Mission, as no opposition is expected during the move to Gyantse.

THREE passenger trains have been run daily on the Kalka-Simla Railway during the current week to meet the rush of traffic, and a fourth train will be provided if necessary.

A SINHALESE man staying near the Galle Face Hotel, Colombo, invested in about 100 oysters on the 28th ultimo. One of them being opened it was found to contain two moderately-sized pearls and 38 smaller ones! The man was frantic over his good luck and immediately rushed to the Hotel to proclaim it. Offers were made, a Mr. Clayton eventually being the purchaser.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday Mr. Justice Aston and a special jury concluded the enquiry into a charge of murder against Goolabkhan Nabobkhan, a Pathan. On the 21st March last, at a boarding house in Phool Gully, the accused, who was employed as a tindel on board a vessel, had an altercation about some money with a Pathan seaman named Zariffkhan Azamkhan. Accused suddenly went up into his room, which was near the boarding house, and returned with a knife with which he stabbed Zariffkhan, who died three days after admission into hospital. The special jury found the accused not guilty of murder, but guilty of culpable homicide under grave and sudden provocation, with the knowledge that his act was likely to cause death. His lordship sentenced the accused to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

A CORRESPONDENT recently wrote to the "Madras Mail" asking how to preserve eggs, and several replies have been forthcoming; but it has remained for one to send a cutting from a home paper which describes a new preservative. It is called "Water Glass," and we are told that housewives who used it "had eggs equal to new laid ones all the winter," while poultry farmers are loud in its praises. One of the latter, a lady, writes:—"The bird has just been hatched from an egg which was laid in April, 1902, and placed in a solution of Water Glass for preservation. In April, 1903, (12 months after), the egg was put in an incubator, and the subject of the print is the result, it is quite a strong, healthy little chick." This extraordinary substance is made by Boots, the Cash Chemists, and a tin containing sufficient "Water Glass" to preserve 200 eggs can be had for 5 1-2d. Whether the preservative would be effectual in the heat of India we cannot say. Mr. Khan Sahib says that "eggs simmered in slaked lime water for a second or two (that is to say that when the water is added to unslaked lime and when it is in boiling condition) will be found fresh for some time, but they will not be hatched."

THE Navy Yard, Norfolk, Virginia, reports a most successful test of wireless telegraphy. The cruiser Baltimore, while seventy-five miles out at sea, carried on a connected conversation with the shore. Her coming was reported by wireless telegraphy fourteen hours before she was sighted.

PROFESSOR MANUEL GARCIA, whose ninety-ninth birthday has excited widespread interest had a very romantic experience—one of many—three-quarters of a century ago. He was touring in Mexico as a member of his father's operatic company (says the "Westminster Gazette") when the troupe was held up by a band of brigands in the mountains, and after being stripped of £6,000, the fruits of eighteen months' touring, Manuel and his colleagues had to sing for hours to entertain their captors. A very similar story is told of Mr. Santley. The scene again was Mexico, and Santley and a few other strolling singers were captured by bandits and led away into the heart of the wild mountains, where they were robbed of their scanty stock of money and valuables. The rascals, not content with such limited spoil, threatened to hold the entire company to ransom. This prospect so depressed his companions that Santley, by way of cheering them, struck up an inspiriting song, and soon his captors fell under the magic of his glorious voice. One song followed another, and he was liberated a few hours later as a recognition of the pleasure his singing had given to his hosts.

THE absurdities of the War Office have less than their usual interest now that the administration is being transformed, but a correspondence which is still recent is worth a passing notice. A zealous young officer in South Africa who had a knowledge and love of farming made his men collect oats which fell lavishly by the wayside as column after column carrying out hay passed up country. He ploughed some land, sowed his oats, and eventually reaped his harvest. This harvest, which was a heavy one, saved the country at least £2,000. But when his accounts were sent home the officials at the War Office could not understand how they had come by something for nothing. Such a thing had never happened before. They impugned his motives and his accounts, and the least of the charges brought against him in a long correspondence was that he had looted the oats. Months passed, and still the young officer had not been able to convince the War Office that he was honest. Then a well-known General intervened, and testified that he himself had watched the experiment in farming by which the country had been saved a considerable sum of money. At last the War Office ended the correspondence. Nothing that had been intimated [illegible] although nothing was proved [illegible]

SOME NEW NOVELS.

JOHN OF GERISAU, by John Oxenham. (George Bell and Sons). The days when Count Bismarck had already begun his martial music, which was to re-echo down the years, hitherto been much drawn on by the novelist. [illegible] gallant battles were then fought in Denmark, next came Prussia into collision with Austria and finally Germany and France were at war. The hero of this story is busy in all these campaigns. His chronicler is a certain Gilbert Leigh who was, like him, a student at Gottenburg, where they cultivated friendship and a love for sport more successfully than the Muses. They shot and fished and rode, boated and swam together. Their acquaintance began in an absurd quarrel over a dog's tail. But when honor was satisfied by an appeal to swords, they became staunch friends. The book is full of interest and adventure, with many pleasant and picturesque interludes. John Oxenham takes us through the intrigues and the complex etiquette of the smaller German States and rises to the heights of Bismarck's conception of a United Germany, while the descriptions of the battles by which conquest was accomplished and an extended Empire was acquired are finely described. Merle Leolin as a heroine is a dainty young person, the very fittest contrast to John of Gerisau. There is a secondary hero and another heroine, almost equally attractive, whose fortunes it is a pleasure to follow through the ever changing times. It is a very fine story, the historical and romantic atmosphere is delightfully clear and crisp, the local colour not exaggerated and the mystery surrounding the hero Merle Leolin is unravelled at the right moment.

A CHANGE OF FACE by Thomas Cobb (Methuen) is the story of a very beautiful girl, who a fortnight before her wedding day is afflicted with facial paralysis, which makes her not alone a ludicrous, but a very ugly young person. Her lover, an apparently unexceptionable party and a devoted and passionate admirer had gone to see his people as they could not come to his wedding, and on his return he finds the girl he left behind him shorn at once of her beauty and charm. He, in spite of having sworn as is lovers' wont, that he prized her for herself alone and not for fleeting looks, is so shocked that he betrays the fact beyond any manner of doubt. This starts a new phase in the engagement, and the author gets his people very neatly out of a difficulty by a postponement of the marriage. It gets plainer every day that Wilton Norbert could not bring himself to marry the girl he has vowed repeatedly he loved to a pitch of unselfish distraction. Though Evangeline is unwilling to give up her lover, she realises the sad fact of his defection and dismisses him definitely and goes with her father to a remote and lonely village by the sea. Here the venue is not the sole thing that is changed; a stranger arises who in spite of her disfigurement, falls in love with Evangeline. There was a good deal of malice in that little lady for she was determined to meet her former fiance again and see if the old spell worked. Of course it did and moreover he had the audacity to think that he might resume his old place in Evangeline's affections and life, but her pride just enables her to resist in spite of a traitorous tenderness which she still feels for Wilmot. The hesitations she goes through until the final decision is arrived at show the weakness of the faithful female heart and its inability to cast down a once revered idol even when its clay feet have been plainly self-revealed. Until Wilmot's fickle affection appeared to have been fixed elsewhere, Evangeline remained a prey to uncertainty and regrets while her second lover had to put in a pretty bad time. Without being an amusing book, it is a very human one.

THE SIRDAR'S OATH by Bertram Mitford (George Bell and Sons) is made up of a combination of commonplace persons and romantic situations, until the impossible is reached in the mountain fastnesses of the Indian frontier. An encounter with roughs on Mafeking night in London, the saving of the life of a fine-featured Oriental and the giving to him of a silver-topped malacca cane as a weapon of defence, start a current of human sympathy which bears fruit for the hero in the crisis of a long series of incidents when his life and liberty are in direst danger. We have the fierce Ghazi, and the tribesman's blood-feud, the treachery of the Gilzarai, and the society of a few amiable unsuspecting English officials in a half defended frontier station, and the political officer who though he is the hero, shows amazing indiscretion in his walks and rides abroad. There is a lady, endowed with something very like second sight, besides a large fortune, who has more than the courage of her convictions and whose eyes see more than the half waking visions for which she alone is credited. There is a faithful Baluch, and many fanatical followers of the Prophet, with vivid descriptions of the tortures meted out by vindictive Chiefs to the unlucky members of an inimical tribe who fall into their hands. The "local colour" of the story is strong and the interest is sustained.

THE IRON HAND by I Maclaren Cobban (John Long) is, like all this writer's books, of vivid interest. There is no time whatever lost in placing us in possession of the details of the situation and gaining thereby our prompt sympathy for the innocent convict. The evidence is almost overwhelming though the reader cannot help losing patience with Lefroy and his wife for not remembering and describing the man who called at their curiosity shop to buy the steel gauntlet that implicated Lefroy in the robbery of the Bank. Another mistake they made was in not accounting simply for the notes which they had been seen counting over the evening of the theft. These two points might at least have started doubts in the minds of some of the jury. But in that case there would not have been a fair start for this interesting story. The elaboration in the plans of the head of the lawless gang, by which he led a seemingly respectable and happy life must have entailed a wearying watch over his every action lest he should betray himself. The escape and subsequent disguise of the innocent prisoner was as great a triumph in its way. We are kept very cleverly in the air during the greater part of the story and though we know the unfortunate hero is guiltless, it is impossible to see how his innocence can be established.

THE REVELLERS, by Louis Tracy is a story of the kailyard type, strong in flavour and plain in speech. It reads as if all the incidents were true, the characters are not exaggerations, but persons to be met with any day in a Yorkshire village. The revels that yearly took place were responsible for the lax morality of the place and the people, for which there seemed no adequate remedy: the young villagers growing up in such an atmosphere were precocious in all that they should have been ignorant of and their elders were not precisely models. The sordid details of the village tragedy are saved from utter contempt, by the determination of the young man whose conduct has caused all the trouble, to save Betsy Thwaites from the consequences of her rash and passionate deed. The French lady who comes to live in the village is not much of an acquisition, and her hateful little daughter is a true imp in whom elaborate wickedness and intrigues had developed preternaturally early without any help from the village. It is not a pleasant book, though a clever one.

A BUSH HONEY-MOON by Laura M. Palmer Archer (T. Fisher Unwin) is one of thirty-three stories, all good, reproducing to the life incidents in Australian wild pastoral tracts. The writer has full command of the pictures and the contrasts that abound in such a life; she reproduces the aboriginal, the slang of the woolshed and of the stock-yard and tells in her own nervous English the tragedies and the comedies, the friendship and the camaraderie that are as strong in Australia as elsewhere, though there is a rough and ready tone and a more rapid development of likes and dislikes than in older and more matured countries. The incidents are many of them strongly realistic. Mrs. Archer gives them their full mead of sympathetic interest and throws into a clear light the kindness and the courage in unprecedented circumstances that is so often demanded in large measure in lonely settlements. A glossary of Australian words at the end of the book is a useful addition, for the characters use the weirdest and most graphic expressions peculiar to the country.

AN OCEAN SECRET by Guy Boothby (George Bell and Sons) has a fair share of horrors as well as mysteries in it. There is a ghastly murder and a derelict ship on which an exquisitely beautiful but distraught maiden is found. The unravelling of the tangle coiled round these discoveries is the motif of the story. We have a most noble and gentlemanly pirate who enjoys a very piquant existence on a fleet-flying yacht. He helps in verifying the real deep-dyed villain. The patient seaman who sets himself to restore the beautiful forlorn maid to her senses, runs terrible risks while he is searching for clues that may bring reason and memory back to her brain. Guy Boothby has little difficulty in combining the impossible and the improbable with the every-day incidents of individual lives.

A CANADIAN GIRL by Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Haggard, D.S.O., (John Long) is a singular tale. There are many more than one Canadian girl, and some, though beautiful, are by no means attractive. They speak in the plainest fashion and let their angry passions rise and overflow in the most reckless style. Well-described scenes in the woods and a marvellous fishing excursion take the reader for a time from the jealous quarrelling of the characters, but the prolonged picnic ends in a tragedy which changes the fortunes of hero and heroine. Giorgiana Lamarre the conscienceless flirt, leads all the young men a terrible dance intriguing and spoiling the sport of her friends to suit her own wicked ends. The writer goes to extremes to interest his readers, and ventures to most extraordinary lengths with his characters before they settle down in life.

THE office of Usher of the Black Rod is vacant in the Canadian Parliament, and the [illegible] suggestion has been made that a lady should be appointed. It is urged that on the [illegible]

RUSSIA'S DEFENCES.

THE CHONG-JU FIGHT.

RISING OF TONGHAKS.

MORE TROUBLE FOR KOREA.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The Russians occupy six of the largest border towns on the Tumen River.

The Korean Governor of Sien-chien reports that on the 29th March nearly three thousand Russian troops from Chong-ju passed North carrying fifty dead and many wounded.

A sudden uprising of Tonghaks has taken place in the the neighbourhood of Ping-yang.

Believing that the war will be detrimental to Korea they now organise bands for looting.

[The Tumen River flows through North-East Manchuria and the occupation of the towns on its banks by the Russians is apparently designed to oppose any Japanese advance from the coast on the North East. The river flows north and then curves south-east to the coast at Tumen Bay which is south of Possiet Bay which is again South of Vladivostock.]

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

JAPANESE STATEMENT DENIED.

M. de Klemme, Imperial Russian Consul in Bombay, has received two official cablegrams from Mukden, the capital of Manchuria, despatched by M. Plancon, Chief Secretary to Admiral Alexieff, the Viceroy of the Far East. The messages were sent overland to Moscow, and the following is a translation :—

MUKDEN (via Harbin.)

On arrival at Port Arthur the Lieutenant of the Emperor, Admiral Alexieff, inspected the battleships Tsarevitch and Retvisan and also the cruiser Pallada. The repair of all the vessels is proceeding satisfactorily. His Excellency also inpected the forts, workshops, and hospitals. He further visited the outer roadstead, where six large Japanese steamers are lying on the adjacent rocks, leaving the entrance to the harbour absolutely free.

The streets, shops, and workshops of Port Arthur are full of life.

New comers are shown as a curiosity the few houses pierced by fragments of shells but no shells fell into any house.

The life of Port Arthur proceeds as usual.

MUKDEN (via Harbin,) APRIL 6.

The centre in the Far East for manufacturing news unfavourable to Russia is Shanghai. The English papers have been informed from there that the Japanese are advancing along the whole line and have landed hundreds of thousands of troops in Korea. Also that in a battle on March 15th we lost 200 men, &c.

All this is absolutely false. On March 15th in a skirmish between a party of Russian scouts and the Japanese near Chenchau, the Japanese had considerable losses. We had only three officers and twelve soldiers wounded and three Cossacks killed.

No other encounters on land have taken place.

The Japanese seem to do their utmost to bottle up our fleet at Port Arthur, but so far their attempts have been without result.

Nine fireships are lying wrecked on the adjacent rocks, but the channel is absolutely free.

I ascertained this myself three days ago when I was at Port Arthur with Admiral Alexieff.

PLANCON.

M. de Klemme in a covering letter points out the discrepancy in the two messages regarding the number of fireships lying wrecked, and adds that he thinks three of them must be smaller ones. The first message only refers to the six large vessels. According to the accounts furnished by the Japanese themselves, there must be more than six wrecked steamers outside Port Arthur.

Telegrams to the Australian papers received at Colombo state :—

The "Daily Telegraph" states that a Tokio paper, gives a highly circumstantial account of the capture of Port Arthur It stated that the Japanese division landed on the Liaotung peninsula on the 19th ultimo, and attacked Port Arthur. In the rear sixteen warships simultaneously bombarded the town. The action is said to have begun at 6 o'clock in the evening and continued till 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, and resulted in the capture of the fortress. The report has not been confirmed.

It is reported at Tokio that a sharp encounter has taken place at Changsieng, on the Korean side of the Yalu river, and that the Russian casualties numbered 600.

General Zillinsky, telegraphing from Mukden on Monday, states all reports of the Japanese landing are inventions.

He reports increased activity on the part of the enemy between Ching and Anju, in Northern Korea.

The Russians are preparing to make a resolute stand at Liaoyang if expelled from Niuchwang.

German advices report that the Japanese are constructing a line of large and strong forts between Anju and Port Lazaroff. Their object is to protect their retreat in the event of being defeated in Manchuria.

Thousands of Koreans are working on these forts under Japanese engineers.

During the naval fight at Port Arthur on the 10th instant the Russians, according to the 'Times' correspondent with the Japanese Navy, fought with desperate bravery One commander was killed early in the engagement, and the lieutenant who succeeded him fell wounded, both legs being cut off, and a lieutenant was also killed just as the vessel almost reached safety.

A Japanese destroyer towed the destroyer Steregutschy out of Port Arthur under heavy fire from the forts. Thirty dead Russians were found on its deck, their bodies being terribly mutilated by the shell fire. The crew of the Steregutschy, numbering fifty-five, were all killed, except four. Two sailors locked themselves up in the conning tower, and refusing to come out were drowned when the vessel sank.

The "Daily Express" Nagashaki correspondent reports that the details of the Japanese main advance into Manchuria are completed. A great force is starting in a month for the Tumen river below Possiet Bay, and will march on Harbin at the junction of the Vladivostock and Port Arthur section of the railway.

Heavy columns are concentrated north of Pingyang for an offensive movement against the Russian line in the Yalu valley.

The same correspondent adds that the foremost Japanese force occupies a front from Anju towards Michkionsan.

It is rumoured that the missing Russian squadron from Vladivostock has been ordered to meet in the Pacific two Chillian crusiers purchased by Russia.

The United States has refused to agree to Russia's suggestion of neutralisation of Niuchwang. The Washington Government considers Niuchwang as much within the zone of hostilities as Port Arthur.

The members of the Russian Army Medical Corps assert that an epidemic of typhoid has broken out among the Japanese troops near Seoul and Pingyang.

The naval lessons of the war have been the success of the torpedo destroyers, the value of heavy guns in minimising the efficiency of secondary batteries, as illustrated by the Chemulpo fight, which was fought at a range of 7,400 yards ; and the efficiency of the Japanese gunnery, as shown from the fact that 20 per cent. of the shots took effect, compared with 3 per cent. at the battle of Santiago.

COUNT OKUMA.

LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION IN JAPAN.

Japan has at the present time three great popular [illegible] before whom she burns incense—Marquis Ito, [illegible] Yamagata, and Count Okuma; and of the [illegible] last, although neither the greatest nor yet [illegible] popular, is in some respects the most in[illegible]ing. For whereas the Marquis and the Marshal [illegible] both outwardly, at any rate, westernised, he is [illegible]orough Jap, a typical Jap, with all the [illegible]lliant gifts of his race, and with not a few of its [illegible]eaknesses, its limitations. He is the veritable [illegible]sonification of his country, indeed; not only [illegible] he always know to a nicety what Japan thinks [illegible] feels, hopes and fears, but he [illegible] likes and dislikes [illegible] other man can speak; and whoever wishes to know what in any given circumstances she will do, can always find out by inquiring of him what he, in the said circumstances would do.

A GREAT ORATER.

Count Okuma, says a writer in "The World," is a great orator, the greatest orator in Japan, and the Japanese are a nation of orators. His speeches are perfect models of eloquence, no matter whether he is overwhelming his opponents with invectives or lavishing loving praise on his friends. While delivering them he is as one transformed, and opponents and friends alike fall under his spell and applaud him to the echo. He is the best-mannered man in Japan, too, and the Japanese as a nation pride themselves on their good manners. "'Excusez-moi, Monsieur, si je commets l'impolitesse de ne pas vous reconduire," he once remarked, with a deprecative little smile, to a foreign diplomatist who was taking leave of him At that moment he was lying in the vestibule of his official residence, where he had just been carried, and was in a perfect agony of pain, hovering between life and death ; for a fanatic, who disapproved of his policy as Minister, had thrown under his carriage a bomb, which had killed his servants and horses and had shattered his leg.

ROYALIST AND PROGRESSIVE.

Count Okuma first made his mark in the world during the '68 Revolution, when, although he himself is a noble, he threw in his lot with the Emperor, and did his best to help to deprive the nobility of their power. He, Ito, and Yamagata were brothers-in-arms in those days, animated by the same ideals, fighting on the same lines ; and even now, although apparently they have drifted apart, they are in reality striving for the same goal ; for the keenest desire of all the three alike is that the very best that can be done shall be done for Japan. Thus there is a subtle bond of sympathy between them, notwithstanding that each is the chief of a rival party, for Count Okuma leads the Progressives, while Ito leads the Opportunists and Yamagata the Conservatives. The Count leads not only the Progressives, but practically the whole Opposition ; it is very doubtful, indeed, whether there would ever have been a regularly constituted Opposition in the Japanese Parliament had it not been for him. For, though he has spent his whole life in Japan, he knows more about the way things are managed in Europe than any other Jap, even than Marquis Ito ; and he is well aware that if a nation is to have a Parliament, there must be in that Parliament, to insure good government, not only a Governmental party, but a strong Opposition. No sooner, therefore, did the Mikado grant his subjects a Constitution than Count Okuma set to work deliberately to secure his Majesty's Ministers having a goodly array of opponents to face in the very first Parliament Japan ever had. And so successful was he that, when the election was over, it was found that the Opposition outnumbered the Government considerably, and that, therefore, according to Parliamentary etiquette, he himself ought to be Prime Minister. But to become Prime Minister suited neither his plans nor his taste, and he refused. Since then he has, it is true, accepted office as Finance Minister, as well as Prime Minister, but most reluctantly ; for he is shrewd enough to know that, with followers such as his, it is from the Opposition benches he can best serve Japan. And how much more anxious he is at heart to serve her than to serve his own interests as a party leader he proved clearly during the war against China, and is proving again now, for the Imperial Government have no stauncher supporter than he, so far as the struggle against Russia is concerned.

AN EDUCATOR.

It is not as a politician, however, that Count Okuma has done his best work in the world, but as an educator; for although he himself has remained an Oriental, no one is more eager than he that his fellow-countrymen should become westerners, and no one has done more to promote western culture among them. For the last thirty years, indeed, he has been striving heart and soul to do for the education of the Japanese what Yamagata has done for their military training, and Ito for their political development; and he has succeeded. In no country in the world has education made such rapid strides as in Japan in these latter days. Every villiage has now its board school, to which every little Jap must betake himself every day, for eight long years of his life. Then in all the chief towns there are not only board schools, but high schools, technical schools, and sometimes even colleges. And for this Japan has to thank Count Okuma; for not only has he forced the Government to lavish money on educational institutions but he has lavished money on them himself. He has built at his own cost beautiful high schools both for boys and for girls in Tokio, and these he supports entirely. And he is as generous with his time and thought as with his money; he planned and organised his schools himself; and he watches over the working of them with infinite care, always on the alert to improve them. For he realises clearly that if Japan is to take her place on terms of equality with the great nations of the west—it is on this that his heart is set—her people of all classes alike must be educated. His faith in his own race is unbounded ; in the whole world there is no other race so favoured by nature, so highly gifted. he is firmly convinced. The one thing they lack to place them on a par with Englishmen, Frenchmen and Germans—nay, perhaps even a little before them—is education and that they shall have this, he is quite determined.

THE RICE KING OF JAPAN.

The Count is immensely wealthy, and he owes his wealth entirely to his genius as a financier. For, strangely enough, considering that he belongs by birth to the Samurai, the class that holds in scorn everything that smacks of business, and is by conviction a follower of Confucius, who taught that the possession of money is degrading, he is the business man par excellence of Japan, her Rice King; and he throws himself into money making with just the same enthusiasm as he throws himself into politics—he chuckles with delight openly on the exchange at every success he scores Not that he cares one whit for money for its own sake, for never was there a less avaricious man ; but he must have it for the work he is doing, for his newspapers, and above all for his beloved schools. Besides, he is not sorry, perhaps, to show western speculators that he can beat them in their own field ; for although he has the most fervent admiration for the west, it is an admiration quite untinged with love. At the very time when many of his countrymen were up in arms against him, were even throwings bombs at his carriage as he passed, owing to the marked favour he was showing to foreigners, he was quietly laying his plans for ridding Japan of the presence of these said foreigners with all possible speed; for he holds strongly that Japan must be kept for the Japs, and that no foreigner must be encouraged to remain in Japan unless he is doing for her something that cannot be done so well by a Jap. This doctrine of his he puts into force in the most thorough-going fashion in his management of his schools, where his European teachers are always expected to resign their offices as soon as Japanese can be found well-trained enough to take their place. Count Okuma, in spite of his prejudice against them, however, has always a kindly welcome for the foreigners who visit him at the beautiful house he has built for himself at Waseda, near Tokio ; and if by any chance they are interested in education, and will tell him of the newest educational theories propounded in Europe, there is nothing he will not do for them. He may even invite them to the Japanese side of his home—one side of it is built, furnished, and arranged in the Japanese fashion, and the other in the European—and allow them to eat native dishes and drink "sake."

"GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 8.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Dr. Calel of the Lahore Medical College, has three months' leave.

Major A. E. Roberts, from leave, is appointed Statistical Officer at Simla to the Government of India.

Constantinople now imposes only a medical visit against arrivals from Port Said.

Restrictions are notified against the pilgrimage to the ensuing festival at Conjeeveram in the Chingleput district.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major Rogers resigns his commission in the Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles.

Captains Murray and Cumming, East Indian Railway Volunteers are gazetted to be honorary Majors.

THE announcement that the original warrant on which Bunyan was arrested when he wrote the "Pilgrim's Progress" will be sold shortly at Sotheby's revives a romantic story connected with its last appearance in the same auction-rooms. The warrant, which is written on a half-sheet of foolscap paper, had been for more than two centuries in the possession of the Chauncy family, and was offered for sale with some valuable old manuscripts. It was catalogued thus : "Bunyan—Letter to the Constables of Bedford relative to the imprisonment of John Bunyan for preaching. Autograph signatures and seals, March 4, 1674" ; and was on view at Sotheby's for two days previous to the sale. In some inexplicable way this treasure completely eluded the vigilance of some of the keenest eyes among the antiquaries of Europe. The only man who recognised its value was the late Mr. W. G. Thorpe, F.S.A., who tells the story in his "Still Life of the Middle Temple" ; and by "lying low and saying nothing," he managed to buy the document [illegible]

(REUTER'S SPECIAL AGENCY.)

BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

The New Agreement.

MANY VEXED QUESTIONS SETTLED.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

Reuter is informed that the Anglo-French negotiations have reached their closing stage.

Lord Lansdowne and M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, held their concluding conference to-day.

Final reference will subsequently be made in Paris.

The diplomatic instruments which are the outcome of the negotiations will probably be signed to-morrow.

Apart from the details published on the 24th March, France guarantees freedom to British trade in Morocco for thirty years

Great Britain cedes to France the Los Islands off French Guinea, also a strip of North Gambia.

The agreement regarding Egypt and Morocco is embodied in a declaration.

The other questions are embodied in a separate Convention.

BOMB OUTRAGE AT BARCELONA.

Escape of King Alfonso.

King Alfonso escaped unharmed in the bomb explosion yesterday, and to-day his Majesty visited the workmen's quarter at Barcelona and a number of factories, conversing freely with the workmen. His Majesty was everywhere well received.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

The Official account of the Barcelona outrage declares that the petard exploded in the portico of a house some minutes before the King passed.

U. S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Opening of the Campaign.

A TRIO OF CANDIDATES.

ALL AGAINST THE TRUSTS.

An excited Presidential campaign has begun in the United States.

The Republicans will certainly re-nominate Mr Roosevelt.

At present there are two Democrat aspirants, namely, Chief Justice Parker and the millionaire newspaper proprietor, Mr. Hearst, supported by Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bryan respectively.

Mr. Hearst's chief feature is relentless denunciation of capitalists and Trusts, but Mr. Parker is the most likely nomination.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

The Question of Albania.

MEETING OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

The Italian Foreign Minister leaves Rome to-morrow for Abazzia where he will meet Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The meeting is regarded as specially noteworthy on account of the recent reports of dissensions between Austria and Italy in regard to Albania.

THE HEREROS' REVOLT.

More German Troops Despatched.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

Four hundred more German troops have left Hamburg for South West Africa.

UNITED STATES CENSUS.

The Increase of Population.

The United States Census for 1903 shows the population to be 79,900,000, being an increase of nearly four millions since 1900.

THE BALKAN'S OUTBREAK.

Turkey Mobilizing Troops.

REDIFS AND CAVALRY UNDER ORDERS.

It is reported at Salonika that eighty battalions of Redifs have have been mobilised ostensibly to suppress the Armenian revolt, but really destined for Macedonia.

It is expected that the Hamidieh Cavalry will also be mobilised.

THE U. S NAVY.

British Boilers for American Ships.

The United States Government has ordered fifty Babcock and Wilcox boilers at Glasgow for the Amrican Navy.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 7.

The Bombay Mails of the 26th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the 6th instant.

JUSTICE AMIR ALI'S RETIREMENT.

PUBLIC APPRECIATION OF SERVICES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 8.

An influential Committee has been formed for the purpose of making a presentation to the Hon. Mr. Justice Amir Ali on his retirement from the High Court bench. Hindus as well as Mahomedans are represented on the Committee and it has been decided that in addition to a portrait, Justice Amir Ali's public services are to be commemorated by a donation to the University which will be devoted to the institution of a medal to be awarded annually to a graduate who stands highest in history in the M. A. examination.

OPIUM DEPARTMENT GRIEVANCES.

The officers of the Opium Department have submitted a memorial to the Viceroy. The memorial calls attention to stagnation of promotion in the department, hardships incidental to long service regulations and unfair differences existing beween this and other Government Departments. It prays that the Viceroy may be pleased to throw open to qualified officers of the department as recommended by the Opium Commission of 1883 the two posts of Factory Superintendents, to relieve stagnation of promotion by granting more appointments in the [illegible] upper grades and a re-adjustment of the time scale to grant officiating promotion from grade to grade as in other services under Government [illegible]

BRITISH ARMY REFORM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 8.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London the 7th April states that the Government has decided to retain only one Army Corps on an active service footing. The districts of the second Corps will form the first reserves for the First Army Corps.

PLAGUE IN MADRAS

MADRAS, APRIL 8.

Plague has broken out in the village of Sembium on the borders of Madras. As a result, Madras will be declared infected. The first case occurred on the 19th March and as it was within the Municipal limits of Madras, it has been impossible up to the present to trace this case to any infected area. Since the 19th March, six other cases have occurred at Sembium, all of which have proved fatal.

There have also been three cases in Madras all of which have been traced to Sembium. A special plague officer, Captain Watson, who has been appointed by Government has joined for duty. This morning a case occurred and has been pronounced pneumonic and therefore the most dangerous and infectious type of the disease,

INCREASED OCTROI DUTIES IN POONA.

REPLY FROM GOVERNMENT.

POONA, APRIL 8.

The Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor writing from Mahableshwar on 5th April thus deals with the subject of increased octroi rates complained of by the mercantile firms in Poona. Mr. Du Boulay writes in continuation of letter dated 16th March :—

"I am to say that in October 1903 Government sanctioned enhancement of octroi duty on grain, cloth and piece goods in Poona ; the usual legal procedure which includes a public notification of rates proposed was followed and the few objections made were considered by the Municipality before proposals were adopted. If additional taxation is being considered by the Poona Municipality, you will have opportunity of placing your objections before the Municipality when notification about revision of rates is given by them and action is taken in accordance with section 60 of the District Municipal Act. If under the above circumstances you still desire an interview with his Excellency, he will be prepared to receive a deputation of not exceeding three in number, though he cannot see much advantage in this course."

PROPOSED HARBOUR AT COCHIN.

REVIVAL OF THE SCHEME.

MADRAS APRIL 8.

There is every prospect of the project of establishing a harbour on the west coast of the Madras Presidency at Cochin being re-opened. The scheme has been a long pending one, and was strongly advocated by Lord Ampthill's Government recently, but was vetoed by the Secretary of State on the advice of a firm of harbour engineers at home on the ground of great engineering difficulties and the cost of establishing training walls.

It is now contended locally that this report was defective, owing to lack of personal inspection and observation, and that old reports on the scheme cannot now be relied on, owing to the many and great physical changes that have taken place in recent years in the place. The financial condition of affairs, too, has undergone a change and the mercantile strength of the port is now capable of meeting the outlay required for the improvement of the harbour.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY SENATE.

VALIDITY OF THE CASTING VOTE.

MADRAS, APRIL 8.

A meeting of the Senate of the Madras University was held on the 21st ultimo to elect a representative for nomination as member of the Legislative Council. It will be remembered that there were three ballots in the last of which Canon Sell and Mr. P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer each obtained 47 votes, one Fellow abstaining from voting. Mr. Miller, Vice-Chancellor of the University held that under the Act of Incorporation he had the right to give the casting vote and gave it for Canon Sell. Mr. Sitaramaya at once lodged a protest with the Syndicate against the validity of the election on the ground that the Vice-Chancellor was not entitled to the casting vote. Subsequently Mr. Sivaswamy Iyer memorialised to the Government to the same effect. The Government have set aside the election of Canon Sell.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, MARCH 8.

Lieut. C. B. McConaghy I.M.S. is posted as Civil Surgeon of Wana.

The following postings of the Royal Field Artillery are notified :—

Lieut-Col. Harvey from 54th Battery to 18th Brigade, Aldershot.

Major Anderson from 75th to 54th Battery.

Capt Campbell from 29th to 140th Battery, Ireland.

Capt Mackey from 149th to 75th Battery.

Capt Wyatt from 57th to 61th Battery, Woolwich.

2nd Lieut Kennedy from 137th to 29th Battery.

2nd Lieut McGillycuddy from 97th to 57th Battery.

A salute of 11 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery at 7 a.m. yesterday morning to announce the arrival at Bombay, on Inspection duty, of Major-General C. H. Scott, C. B., R. A., Director-General of Ordnance in India.

The full complement of mules required for maxim guns in India has now been obtained.

It is likely that in addition to the new field guns to be sent out to India during the current year some heavy guns will be provided for coast defence. These will replace guns of old pattern which have been in position for a number of years.

Brigadier-General R. M. Greenfield, Deputy Adjutant General, Bombay Command, will avail himself of five months' leave from next month Colonel F. W. Bromfield, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Bombay Command, will officiate as Deputy Adjutant-General during the absence of General Greenfield, and Lieutenant-Colonel E. L Wright, Indian Army, late Commanding 29th Lancers, will officiate as Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Lieutenant S. S. Paddon, attached to the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots, has been appointed to officiate as Station Staff Officer, Sitabuldee.

Lieutenant H. L. Harkness, 20th Deccan Horse, has been nominated for appointment to the Supply and Transport Corps, and is posted to the Bombay Command.

The following appointments have been made in the 33rd Cavalry :—Captain M. H. Anderson to be Adjutant ; and Lieutenant L. E. Denoing to be Quartermaster.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following passengers are booked to proceed by the P. and O. Co's steamer Peninsular for Marseilles and London to-day :—

Mr and Mrs Bennet and child.
Mr and Mrs H E Holme,
Rev R G Milburn.
Miss G de Rozario
Mr Bennett
Major J L Koye
Mr R Brown
Mr Jules Karpeles
Mr and Mrs J C Twiddle
Mr A Bennet
Mr N C Wilcox
Rev R A Hume
Miss M B Harding
Mr E W Middlemast
Mrs Le Roy Liberge
Maj G H Geddes
Mr W Rees
Mr R Brown
Mr J Welleumier
Mr Christie Miller
Miss S Cameron
Mr Mackay
Maj A M Stuart
Capt W Donnan
Mr D Mahomed
Mr Itbarsar
Mr F Witney
Mr J A Anderson
Mr R W Murphy
Hosp-Asstt and Mrs G B Pause
Mr Coates
Mr Anderson
Lieut T Carlly Wilmot
Maj W A H Budd
Maj and Mrs MacArthur and child.
Capt W P Bannerman
Mr N N Wadia
Mr D H Mody
Mr A W Bance
Lt R M Robertson
Mr and Mrs R Malcohn
Maj R C McWatt
Mrs Annie Besant
Lt D Lome-Campbell
Maj S M Edwardes
Lt R S Waters
Mr Charlesworth

A NEW York telegram, dated March 16, says :—It is reported, although the report is not confirmed, that the officials of the Northern Securities Company contemplate dissolving the association and returning the stocks of the two railways to the original holders. Democratic members of Congress are urging further prosecutions of Trusts alleged to be violating the law.

SOME sensation has been caused in Potsdam by the removal of eight young lieutenants from the First Regiment of Foot Guards to another regiment in the Guards. The German Crown Prince commands a company, and the eight exchanged officers were generally regarded as his friends A number of rumours are flying about on the subject. One says that these young bloods exercised a prejudicial influence on the Prince and that they accompanied him in mufti when he made his celebrated visit to Beyerlein's "tattoo." Another story is that the young officers got into trouble [illegible]

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

Some Dainty Evening Cloaks.

MARRIAGE AND THE HALF-PENNY PRESS.

AN INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S CONGRESS.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

TIME was when such a garment as a cloth evening cloak would have been voted altogether an impossibility, and when no fabrics but silks and satins were considered in the least degree suitable for evening wear. However, a change has come o'er the spirit of our dream since then, and although the richer fabrics continue to assert themselves from time to time, they are no longer in the ascendant. Other times other fashions, and at the present moment the fine soft cloths are having it all their own way. Some of the daintiest of the new evening cloaks are made in "drap souple," that beautiful cloth which is so soft in texture and so light in weight that at a little distance it has the appearance rather of a silken than a woollen fabric. In shape frankly adapted from a clerical surplice with folds that hang gracefully from the shoulder, these evening cloaks in fine cloth have much to recommend them more especially as although by reason of their length they are sufficiently warm for the coldest weather, they yet leave the arms practically free, and do no damage to the elaborate sleeves of the gown beneath. In various pale pastel shades as well as in ivory-white and in cream-colour, these cloaks are charming. Sometimes they are trimmed with wide transparent insertions of Cluny lace, but more often they are arranged without any trimming at all beyond a soft scarf drapery of glace silk outlining the throat, and finished in front with knotted ends and little hanging balls and flowers, worked up in the same silk, and threaded frequently on gold or silver cords.

Can it really be true that marriage is in such a perturbed state to-day that it requires a thorough ventilation of its many aspects in the columns of the half-penny papers ? Or is it merely a spring substitute for the big gooseberry and the sea serpent? In no fewer than three papers this week is the subject hotly discussed. One invites us to consider whether the man or the woman gets the most plums out of the matrimonial pie ? Another asks whether disparity in age really tends towards incompatibility, quite ignoring the fact that Max O'Rell settled the point long ago by declaring that for true happiness a wife should be half her husband's age plus seven years. While a third comes forward with much valuable information gleaned from Canon Horsley as a protest against premature marriages. By the time the reader has finished, he is left wondering whether the philosopher who advocated "marriage early and often," might not be inclined to change his views upon discovering that apparently there are more blanks than prizes in the lottery and happiness seems so rare an attainment in married life as to be almost beyond the reach of we poor mortals of to-day ! But in spite of the fact that there is very little to be gleaned from such controversies, they have the merit of drawing forth some very shrewd remarks upon the subject. For instance, Mme. Sarah Grand who regards marriage as the finishing school of life that puts the final touch to our education, gives it as her opinion that there is seldom a marriage which might not be happy if only the pair would look at life from each other's point of view on occasion, and agree to make it so ; while Helen Mathers advocates "legal and honourable release" as the only cure or incompatibility. But, after all, the nearest solution to the problem of how to be happy though married was discovered by a previous writer upon the subject, who advocated a policy of unity in great things, liberty in small things, charity in all things.

Great tidings have come to us from the Fatherland. We had an inkling before now that the German Hausfrau was no longer what she used to be, but the recognition of the fact in her own country will come as a surprise to many. The International Congress of Women, which will be held in Berlin from the 13th to the 18th of June, is a striking proof of the changes that have taken place in this respect. Not only are the German women themselves a most active body but they have also succeeded in enlisting on their behalf the co-operation of their men folk and even of that stern individual, the German official. Behold Parliament itself opening its door to women ! A hall in the imposing building of the Reichstag will, for the time being, be given over as a meeting place for the International Council of Women. The Town Hall, too, will receive them as guests. It is well known that the Kaiser's ideal is the Hausfrau of the old style, but he has not been allowed to have it all his own way for some time past. On the present occasion the Premier himself leads the revolt. His wife, the Countess von Bulow, takes a great interest in the Congress and its doings, and there will be a grand reception in the historic Reichskanzler Palace, where Prince Bismarck used to reside in the days of his Chancellorship. There are many other social engagements on the programme, such as a grand concert in the Royal Academy of Music, exhibitions and receptions at the Lette-Verein and the Pestalozzi-Froebel-Haus, and a trip to Potsdam, if possible. For a short week, it seems, the women will reign supreme in the German metropolis.

Owing to the great popularity of necklaces and neck chains of all kinds, there is pin-money as well as delightful work in chain-making just at present. It requires only a little taste, a little patience and a little money for any girl or woman to be possessed of "jewellery" which is at once original and artistic. A small collection must first be made of beads of various colours and of different shades, also of gold and silver beads. These are quite inexpensive, and can be bought at a variety of places. Then by search in the curiosity and bric-a-brac shops, a small and varied collection of cornelian, amber, and corl beads should be got together ; as well as quaint little ornaments to serve as peudants, and a few clasps. Use the largest needle that will pass through the beads, and double the thickest cotton thread the needle-eye will carry. Sometimes the beads are so fine that a No. 12 needle is the largest which can be used, and No. 30 cotton. The beads should ride on the cotton, and should never slip nor kink. To attain this end, two or three threads may be sometimes passed through the beads after the necklace is finished. Knots are avoided as far as possible, but when necessary a reefer knot must, of course, be always made. The tying on of the tassels and the clasps must also be done firmly and deftly, so that the knots are not seen.

There is already a great demand for necklaces to be worn with the new tussore silks. These should be made of rich brown cornelian beads, some of a milky white colour, and a few bunches of small gold and silver beads lying side by side. Taking a large red-brown cornelian bead as the centre, the white and brown cornelian beads are alternately linked together with a string of gold and a string of silver beads lying side by side. The spacing and arrangement of the stones are matters of individual taste. When a sufficient length has been made to enable the wearer to pass it round the neck, crossing the two ends at the back, and to bring them about halfway to the waist the tassels are designed and made and are firmly attached to the ends. A chain to be worn with the new orchid colour silks should be made of mauve glass Venetian beads, shot with pink, some small, dull violet beads, and shells of pale opalescent tints. To combine these beautiful beads is not difficult, and in a short time a chain is made with the opalescent shells clustering round the Venetian beads, and linked together by double strands of dull violet beads. The necklace and chains which can be made at small expense from the various kinds of coral in the market are endless. The coral necklace will always be popular, and is easily made. Having collected pieces of pierced and branched coral of different lengths from two inches long to the ordinary size, they should be sorted into graduated groups, with the longest piece in the centre of each group. Using twisted or plain gold beads, the coral is now threaded at regular interspaces, and is so arranged that the long corals form when worn a threefold loop on the chest. Apart, however, from being a delightful domestic art, necklace-making can be a remunerative occupation, and girls with artistic perceptions can add substantially to their pin-money by this means.

It would be interesting to determine whether the growth of civilisation and greater liberty tends towards increased criminality among women. This is undoubtedly the view of the Japanese, who allow their women little, if any, liberty, and give them absolutely no voice in public concerns. Certainly it would appear that this plan had good points, for in no country is there so little crime among women as in Japan, where the prison returns show an average of something like one woman prisoner only to every thirty men. This happy state of affairs is brought about, so the Japanese affirm, by the complete subjection of the weaker sex, whose sole duty towards men in life is "to amuse him when tired with cares and labour, and to bear and bring up his children." To prove their case the Japanese argue that in older times, when their women were allowed greater liberty and more authority, deplorable results ensued, which are recorded in their history, and which have proved, no doubt, a great bar to women's progress and emancipation in that country. But it is doubtful whether the [illegible] natures in accordance with the laws made by the men. And after all, perhaps the Japanese woman has solved the question of power even more satisfactorily than her Western sisters, for though in theory a slave, in practice she has gained very much her own way in everything ; by her gentle sweetness has obtained, without exacting, far more consideration and deference than might be expected.

WHEELING NOTES.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

When taking a whole day's ride per cycle the wheelman will find his wrists the first to denote any signs of fatigue, and he will be continually changing the position from the handles to the head, and vice versa. This fatigue is caused by the vibration which is augmented by the arms remaining in the same position throughout the day. The natural desire is to change the position immediately the tired feeling is noticed, but the variety of positions is sadly limited and not sufficient to provide any real rest. This being so it is surprising that adjustable handle-bars are not more extensively used. There are one or two such handle-bars on the market that provide a variety of positions for the rider, the changes being simply made whilst the cyclist is proceeding along An ajustable bar would be found a great boon by those who do a fair amount of riding.

We would certainly advice those who intend selling their old machines to undertake for themselves the task of finding a purchaser, by advertising in the Press and amongst their own circle of friends. Some wheelmen, to save themselves trouble, place their cycles in the hands of some local dealer or cycle agent, but this is a great mistake. In the first place the dealer would be rightly entitled to a commission should a sale result. Then our personal experience has been that they are not able to secure such a good price as a private individual is. Why this is we cannot say, but it is invariably the case. Another reason against placing the selling in the hands of an agent, is, that a machine deteriorates considerably when left unattended in a work shop. Only recently at Birkenhead, a cyclist sought to recover from a cycle dealer £2 1s deterioration to a machine as a result of unauthorised usage. He had left the cycle with the dealer for sale but as no purchaser was found he took it away, and then found that it had deteriorated in value from £4 1s to £2. The defendant however, successfully pleaded that the machine had only been ridden by prospective purchasers, and gained the verdict, although the judge considered he had been a little too loose in allowing people to ride the machine.

Owing to the responsibility of erecting danger boards being thrown on the hands of the county councils under the new Motor Car Act, the Cyclists Touring Club have decided not to erect any new boards or to maintain the old ones in future and have written to the various councils offering free of charge all existing boards in their respective districts. Only a very few councils have so far accepted the offer of the C. T. C, many preferring to erect their own boards. The offer of the Club remains open until the end of June, the councils having the option of either accepting the boards as they stand or of only utilizing the old posts.

The hotel proprietors at popular seaside resorts within a day's motor run of London, who lay themselves out to cater for motorists, will find that they are on the right road for making a small fortune. We know of one or two who have realized this and are already reaping the benefit of their foresight. One house at Brighton is particularly favoured by motorists, and on a fine week-end the dinner-table is surrounded with well-known faces in the automobile world. On a fine Sunday motor cars of the Brighton road may be seen in hundreds from the heavy car of high speed to the small car with its noisy little engine. Motor quads fore-carriages and bicycles together with pedal propelled cycles make up the crowd of wheelmen who journey between the two metropoli.

Where has the motor tricycle vanished ? Before the motor bicycle received the attention it now does, tricycles were fairly popular, but immediately the trade devoted its attention to the two wheeler, and turned out a machine both light and reliable—and at the same time convenient in the matter of stabling—what demand there was for the tricycle was diverted to the bicycle. Whether the motor bicycle will always enjoy its present popularity is doubtful, in fact, we are inclined to think that the tendency will be to return to the three wheeler. In the fore-carriage and side-carriage attachments to the bicycle one may trace the trend of public taste. These are becoming extremely popular, and since they are safe, comfortable, and undoubtedly sociable, more will be seen about before the ideal motor cycle makes its appearance.

Lamps are apt to be very troublesome at times if not properly attended to, and cyclists generally lay the blame to the lamp when the trouble usually arises from their own neglect, or to bad wicks, or occasionally, through not trimming the wick, and keeping the lamp in a clean condition. A good cycle lamp with good wick and good oil, ought to keep alight for six or eight hours without any subsidency in the flame, and practically no attention. The rider, however, should bear in mind that the wick is an important factor and should be suited to the particular kind of oil used. Thin burning oil is best suited with wick of a hard texture while oil that is thick and of a greater body should have a soft wick. There are many oils on the market sold as "double purpose oils" for lubricating and burning, but these should be avoided, as the properties that are required for each purpose are, to a large extent, opposed to one another, and will prove very unsatisfactory.

The spray carburettor, while no doubt being an advantage, and is preferable by the majority of motorists has one undoubted fault, and that is its liability to become chocked in dusty weather if not properly protected ; even the smallest particle of dirt in the spray orifice is liable to arrest the free flow of petrol and stop the machine. As the spray passages of some carburettors are very fine it is quite clear that they are peculiarly liable to become choked, and hence should be very carefully cleaned. A good tip is to always carry a piece of fine wire for clearing the passage, sufficiently thin to pass through the whole, and yet at the same time tough enough to prevent the possibility, if not carefully handled, or breaking it off short.

The speed in motor cars does not cease even in winter, for the year 1903 closed with the highest absolute speed recorded at 84½ miles per hour, accomplished at Dourdan in France But this record is completely put in the shade by the times which have recently being accomplished in the United States. Harry Ford did a mile in 39 2-5 seconds, or at a speed of 91 miles per hour. He was the first motorist to exceed 90 miles an hour and doubts were expressed as to its genuineness until a fortnight later the record was eclipsed several times. Later, W. K. Vanderbilt, a plucky and skilful driver, carried all before him, and established a whole sheaf of records. He travelled a mile in 39 seconds dead or at 92 1-3 miles per hour ; he accomplished ten miles in 6 minutes 50 seconds, or at 88 miles per hour and a 50 miles race in 40 minutes 49 seconds, or at 71 miles per hour. Finally, in a private test over the course he did a mile in 35 seconds, or at the extraordinary pace of 1 2 1-4 miles per hour. A car going at this tremendous rate naturally can only be seen for an instant and at the moment of passing it produces a terrifying effect on the observer and the draught induced is most remarkable.

A TABOOT-DAY ASSAULT.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. P. H. Dastur disposed of a case in which Mr. Thomas W. Thurley Superintendent Maintenance Branch, Bombay Water Works, and his son Thomas C. Thurley, appeared to answer a summons taken out against them by one Krishnaji Atmaram Subnis, charging them with assault. Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Athavle, pleader, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that the complainant was a student and resided at Byculla Water Works Stores, where his father was employed The first accused with his son, lived in the same compound. On the 21st ultimo (Taboot Day at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon the complainant was standing near his house, when the second accused went up to him and challenged him to fight. The complainant refused to do so when the second accused hit him with his clenched fist. The first accused who was sent for the complainant's mother, then came up and seizing the complainant by his neck, gave him several blows with his fist. The second accused also assaulted the complainant with his fist. The complainant's grand-father on hearing the cries ran to the spot and dragged the complainant away from the scene. The complainant got a black eye and swelling on his face and shoulder.—Both the accused denied having struck the complainant. The first accused added that he only separated his son and the complainant.—The Magistrate in disposing of the case observed that on the day in question the second accused went up to the complainant and two other boys who were standing there with him and asked them why they were doing mischief by throwing stones in the compound. An altercation took place between them, followed by a fight, in which the complainant and his two companions attacked the second accused. The latter consequently felt so angry that he went into his house and brought out a stick and wanted to fight again. The complainant's mother then came up and sent for the first accused. He came out and finding that his son had got a black eye and that he had been assaulted by three lads, felt angry and instead of remonstrating with them or speaking about it to the mother, he took the law into his own hand and gave the complainant two slaps. The magistrate under the circumstances held that an assault did take place and fined the first accused Rs. 8 and ordered him to pay Rs. 2-4 to the complainant for expenses. As the second accused his Worship observed, had got more than he had given, he was discharged.

THEY are poking vast fun in America at the new regulations with regard to receptions at the White House in Washington, where, it seems, great efforts are being made to bring about the glittering costumes familiar in Royal receptions further East. The officers of the General Staff in particular, have been provided with a new "full-dress" uniform of the most resplendent kind. It is now recorded, that a Senator who was present at a Presidential function a few days ago was accompanied by his "debutante" daughter. She was enraptured with everything, particularly the music, to such a degree that when the band had played one of her favourite pieces, known as "Bedelia," she tripped up to a [illegible]

A MUMMIFIED CITY.

"So wondrous wild, the whole might seem
"The scenery of a fairy dream."

'Vede Napoli e puoi mori," See Naples and die. This is the cry of the Neapolitan. And what wonder ! The enchanting Bay which bathes the lap of Vesuvius, the indescribable panorama in whose horizon the classic lines of the Parthenopian isles wrapped in golden mist look like the nymphs in the fable, the voluptuous curves of the volcano limned against the pure azure of the heavens, and the tranquil waters of the sea which reflect the revelry of colours palpitating in that luxurious and brilliant atmosphere, are impressions which no man can remember and be miserable. But neither to be told or described is the glory of the night of a full moon to be enjoyed here wandering through the streets and squares and on the quay. And while the light sheds repose and slumber upon tree and flower how it wakes the sculptured marble into all but conscious life, and that specially in a city which is a city of the dead ! At the foot of Mount Vesuvius over whose crest is seen the curling smoke, between the green shades of colour which tinge the lovely meadow irrigated by the Sarno, not far distant from the last row of houses of Torre del Annunziata is to be seen an ashy spot, a barren extent of land contrasting notably with the fertile tract which extends before the eye.

THIS IS POMPEII.

Like brilliant dust whirling in the chaos of the universe, the marvellous constellations in the sky are immense worlds whose light scattered through space travels for centuries before it reaches our eyes. So History presents us its events confused and uncertain, enveloped in the nebulous atmosphere of the past. The historian critic can examine and weigh the traditions and traces of the past, as the astronomer in his observatory can treat us to celestial disquisitions. But he will never succeed in presenting us a complete and finished picture of history with the character of reality that life has, as the astronomer cannot offer us a heavenly star for experiment. The destructive fire of Vesuvius has preserved to us across ages, not the natural life of transcendental successes which belong to History—the echo of glory, the orations of tribunes, the songs of poets, the mandates of legislators, but in the torrent of death it has preserved of life what speaks to us of customs, of sentiments, of ideas of the Roman people at home and in town, living [illegible] citizens, or suffering the yoke of the [illegible] Roman life breathes in all its phases [illegible] genuineness of reality. On the pavement [illegible] imprinted the track of wheels, the hoofs of horses [illegible] soles of Roman feet. On the walls [illegible] an expression written "en passant" a [illegible] mark of individual life, the traces of [illegible] loving or thinking soul in a given [illegible] existence.

DEATH BY ASPHYXIA.

In the gigantic ruins of Agrigentum [illegible] Syracuse, in their skeletons corroded by time, the archeologist cannot study more than osteology, while the corpse of Pompeii extended over a bed of cinders holds its members intact, flexible without the rigidity of death, its blood though paralysed retaining the lively tone of its colour, transparent under a fair skin. The soul has departed, as departs the smoke of the volcano. But its body incorrupt and even warm has endured, wrapped in the warm cinders of the Vesuvius. The mind of the visitor must make a vigorous effort to convince itself, that the stones of the pavement resounding under his feet and the walls covered with such lively colour, are the remains of the inanimate members of a corpse. But there is in it none of the repugnance of death which assails the eye. Nay, more, she is a beauty lulled to sleep by the monotonous measure of the waves beating against the petrified current of lava. Pompeii is the only city which has known how to die better than all her other sister cities of Magna Gracia. For a sudden death by suffocation is the only death which best adapts itself to beauty. So fresh is the air of life which reigns continually in those noble and elegant little houses, that of all the images sweetly tumultuous which heave up in the heart the last is the scream and desperate death rattle of the miserable victims, who surprised by the infernal shower fell scorched in the crowded streets or at the bottom of subterranean places. The other is the picture of their joys, the public feasts, the merry voices of chattering domestics, the noise of the tables served up in the rich halls of Diomede, and the rumbling of the [illegible] rising confused from the overcrowded steps of the amphitheatre. As we wander through its silent and deserted streets a vague sense of pleasing mystery fills us, and we gaze in silent wonder, the illusion being heightened by the foot-fall of another visitor of whom we are tempted to ask where his fellow citizens are. As we stand in the amphitheatre we seem to hear the gladiators hail to Cæsar, "Salve Imperator, morituri te salutant" and we ask

"Years have grown into centuries grey,
Emperor and people where are they?"

PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.

A NEW NORTH-EAST FRONTIER ROUTE.

SARAT CHANDRA DAS has recently been busy bringing to the notice of the Government and public the possibilities of an alternative trade route on our North-Eastern frontier, which for commercial purposes will he claims be far superior to any road through Sikkim or the Chumbi Valley. This route as we have already had occasion to remark, lies by way of Sadiya and Rima to Bathang on the borders of China and Tibet whence the grand trunk road from China leads to Lhassa. Sarat Chandra Das does not claim to have discovered a new route ; all he desires to do is to revive interest once more in a route whose existence has been known to the Government of India since the British occupation of Assam. He suggests that an engineering survey should be made from Sadiya and Bramakhand to the frontier of Tibet, and that an expedition should be organised to explore the Dsa-yul or Lama Valley up to Bathang a place which since the days of Huc has often been reached from the side of China by European travellers. It is curious that so little should be known in India of the country lying to the North-East of Assam. Expeditions have it is true been sent out from time to time but even to-day no very accurate knowledge of the topography has been attained from our side of the frontier. The country between Sadiya and Rima is known to us mainly by the enterprise of [illegible] men—Wilcox, Griffith, the French missionaries, Krick and Bourry, Rowlatt, Woodthorpe, Cooper and Needham but with the exception of Krishna Das, who reached through a portion of the Dsa-yul district on his way from Bathang to Central Tibet, no explorer has traversed any portion of the road which would have to be followed from Rima to Bathang. The result is that much remains yet to be done before the proposed route can be proved to be practicable.

According to Sarat Chandra the worst part of the journey from Sadiya to Rima is that between the villages of Tamemukh and Chose, a distance of some twenty-six miles, though the country between the latter place and the Dalei river is also described as presenting "much difficult marching, with sharp ascents and delivities." "The first march," he says "from Tamemukh ascends the hills by the gorge of an affluent of that river, and leads to a camping place at an elevation of 3,200 feet ; the next march ascends 1,300 feet in the first four miles, crosses the ridge at 4,300 feet, and descends 1,300 feet again at a height of 1,800 overlooking the Tedeng Valley. The third march descends to and crosses the Tedeng, an elevation of 800 feet, and then ascends to 1,000 feet to Chose's village. This section of the route therefore includes the greatest ascents and descents met with in the whole journey, and attains the highest elevation, viz. 4,300 feet, at the point where the ridge is crossed." Of the country to be traversed beyond Sarat Chandra has naturally not much to say, but he calls attention to the description of the Dsa-yul Valley by the missionary Krick. According to this traveller the valley was cultivated as far as the eye could reach, and abounded in herds of oxen, horses asses and mules and in groves of bamboos, orange trees citron peach and laurel.

The inhabitants of the country between this valley and Assam Sarat Chandra speaks of as being "now friendly," but it is as well to remember their history in the past. The Mishmi tribe who occupy this territory are divided into three sections, the Chalikatta, Digaru and Meju, the former living to the north of Sadiya and the Digarus separating them from the Mejus. The Chalikatta differ considerably from the Digaru and Meju, who intermarry and have similar customs but are none the less often at war. Before we took possession of Assam the Mishmis paid tribute to the Sadiya [illegible] Gohains but were at the same time subject to the Khamtis and Singphos. The tendency of recent times has been for the Chalikattas to gravitate towards Lhassa, the Digarus to us and the Mejus to the Tibetans of the Lama Valley. Both Wilcox and Cooper were turned back by the Mejus, and [illegible] was forced to admit that the then state of the country made trade impossible though if a good understanding could be arrived at, he said he saw no reason why a road should not be made by which the whole of the Assam trade might find an [illegible] market in Eastern Tibet." The [illegible] of the missionaries Krick and Bourry by the [illegible] chief Kaisha, the raids by the Digarus into our territory and the intertribal quarrels of [illegible] and Mejus are all sings of the wild state of [illegible] all this, however, has to be taken [illegible] Chandra Das that is no reason for denouncing [illegible] proposal off-hand. Theoretically the suggested route has advantages possessed by [illegible] does it promise the opening [illegible] with the richer portions of Tibet, [illegible] as a turning movement [illegible] Yunan and [illegible] competitors from the [illegible] As it is Sarat Chandra [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] SUBMARINES.

[illegible] PROTECTION OF WARSHIPS.

There is no gainsaying the fact that the series of [illegible] which have been carried out between the Home Fleet on the one hand, and the submarine flotilla on the other, have demonstrated the formidable nature of the under-water craft in a degree [illegible] surpassing the expectations of the most [illegible] naval school.

The main purpose of the manœuvres has been to test the possibilities of submarine attack under various conditions. As a result the under-water warship has established herself as a most potent menace. But the Admiralty had a further purpose in view when arranging these evolutions. While Captain Bacon was thus afforded every opportunity of testing [illegible] his submergible flotilla, Admiral [illegible] apparently to experiment with certain [illegible] which it is hoped to neutralise very [illegible] entirely, the peril of this hidden [illegible]

[illegible] a good deal during the past few [illegible] the success of the submarines, but we [illegible] virtually nothing of the progress of the [illegible] which were to prove the feasibility of [illegible] coping with these invisible aggressors. [illegible] not be concluded, however, that the submarines have enjoyed an undisputed triumph. The [illegible] disposition among the officers of the Home [illegible] who have witnessed the manœuvres is that in [illegible] the success of Captain Bacon's under-water tactics, the umpires took to much for granted.

SECRET METHODS.

It is not my purpose here to discuss the utility of the submarine, but, reather, by admitting this as a foregone conclusion, to indicate the methods by which Admiral Wilson has secretly been seeking to [illegible] the means of rendering her important.

In the past the efforts to deal with the menace of under-water attack have been little better than half-hearted, because the possibilities of the submersible [illegible] were not regarded with much apprehension.

Something more definite than the mystic possibilities of Hertzian waves was needed as a means of baffling the submarine. This has now been provided and it is satisfactory to learn that the secret experiments of the recent manœuvres have given very gratifying results.

It is universally admitted in naval circles that the submarine is chiefly to be reckoned with as a menace to ships at rest. So long as a vessel is on the move, it is impossible for the under-water boat to locate her without revealing herself. She must keep her periscope above the surface practically the whole time, and if the numerous deck-watch of a warship are so dull as not to perceive this conspicuous little object threading its way towards their vessel—well, they deserve to be blown up.

Again, a ship must be going deal slow for a submarine to come up with her at all. Eight knots surface speed and six knots submerged speed is the limit of our latest modified "Holland" class, and men who have been down in these craft tell me that they will seldom do even this.

But against a fleet at anchor there is no denying that submarines can operate with every prospect of success, despite the vigilance of those on board. The obvious alternative—to always keep moving—is not altogether practicable.

STATIONARY WARSHIP.

Warships must often be stationary, even in dangerous waters, for the purpose of coaling, victualling, or of carrying out tactical operations.

The interesting manœuvres in which the Home Fleet have been taking part alternatively presupposed submarine attacks against either an anchored or a slowly moving force. The great object of the scheme I am about to describe has been to ascertain how far it is practicable to cause an approaching submarine to reveal her presence and her exact whereabouts.

The plan which has been tried with such excellent results has been to dispose a screen of light netting between the threatened ships and the quarter whence the submarine attack was expected to move. There are several ways of doing this. A battleship can carry her own netting, and when at anchor can encircle herself with it by the aid of her picket-boat.

Or, if she under way, she my be accompanied by a torpedo-boat steaming abreast, which can rapidly pay out the netting in the event of there being reason to suspect the approach of submarines.

The meshes, which are of very fine but strong wire would not exercise any perceptible retarding influence upon and under-water boat running into them. It is not desired that they should do so.

Held up by a corck-buoyed ridge-rope, they float just "awash," being weighted so as to hang sheer up and down. They extend to a depth beyond the diving powers of any submarine, and, being of a neutral colour, are invisible under-water.

When any moving object comes in contact with this netting it naturally pushes it through the water.

TOWING JACKSTAFFS.

This has the effect to towing a number of jack-staffs, which are attached to it at short, regular intervals, and are weighted so as to lie horizontal while at rest. The drag of the tow-line rases them erect in the water to a height of several feet, displaying the big red dises of flags affixed to them.

This is the elementary principle of the plan by which it is hoped to combat the submarine peril. Various developments of this plan of detection are now being experimented with.

Heavy canvas "dregues" or sea-anchors, are attached to the footrope of the netting. This causes it to offer substantial registance, which, though not sufficient to arrest the submarine's progress, tilts her, and brings her to the surface. It has been found that a very light degree of obstruction will upset the sensitive equipoise of a submersible craft.

If the bows of the submarine were to shear through the netting, this would inevitably have the effect of [illegible] periscope, which is the only "eye" of those shut up in her interior, and then she would be helpless and have to come to the surface.

Another project which is receiving careful consideration but which is too dangerous for practical experiment in peace time, is the idea of attaching observation mines to the network at frequent intervals, so adjusted that a light drag will explode them. This would not only reveal the approach of a submarine on her running into the meshes, but would simultaneously render her incapable of doing any further mischief.

The report upon the operations which have been carried out by the battle squadron of the Home Fleet and the submarine flotilla will, of course be strictly confidential, and we are scarcely likely to learn the official conclusions arrived at—Herbert Russell in the "Daily Express."

THE LOURDES PILGRIMAGE.

TOO PROFITABLE TO BE STOPPED.

The report which appeared in a Bordeaux paper that the French Government, in obedience to the urgent demands of the Masonic lodges had decided to close the miracle grotto at Lourdes in Easter week, and so put a stop to all further pilgrimages, is says the "Express" correspondent not credited in Roman Catholic circles in Paris.

A high Church dignitary whom I saw to-day said that, although M. Combes had long been pressed by the advanced anti-Clerical party to close Lourdes, it was quite certain that he would do nothing of the kind, as it would interfere with the local prosperity, and would result in an electoral change.

Curiously enough, however, the inhabitants of Lourdes and the surrounding district who live on the thousands of pilgrims who annually visit the grotto, are not themselves noted for any deep religious feeling, and they send Radical and Ministeral senators and deputies to Parliament.

When, some months ago, M. Combes was being urged to close Lourdes and put a stop to the pilgrimage, he was waited upon by local senators and deputies who pointed out to him that by taking such a step he would ruin the trade of the district and seriously prejudice the inhabitants against the Government.

"Not only so," added my informant, "but the local electoral committees have given their members pretty plainly to understand that if Lourdes is interfered with they will not be re-elected at the next election."

The railway companies, who are powerful factors with whom the Government have to reckon, would lose heavily by the abolition of the pilgrimage, as they annually convey between 50,000 and 60,000 people.

Amusing to relate, one of the local members, who has protested against the closing of Lourdes on commercial grounds, is a distinguished Jew named Fould.

The anti-Clerical paper "La Lanterne" expresses doubt as to whether it would be possible for the Government to close Lourdes.

PATRIOTIC SUICIDE.

MOTHER DIES TO FREE HER SON FOR WAR.

The Berlin Correspondent of the "Daily Express" says :—

The "Tageblatt's" Tokyo representative gives some amazing instances of the patriotism of the Japanese.

A woman at Takasaki, learning that her only son was exempted from active service on the ground that she was dependent upon his earnings, immediately committed suicide.

In a letter she stated that she was killing herself in order that her son might be free to fight for the Fatherland against the Russians.

She committed the deed by plunging a dagger into her heart. Before her last breath she handed the weapon to her son, making signs that she expected him to use it against the enemy.

Pocketing the dagger, the son hurried away, and volunteered for active serive.

In similar circumstances wives have consented to divorce, and consequent destitution, in order to enable their husbands to go to the front with the first contingents of troops.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

Hunyadi János

FOR CONSTIPATION.

"Speedily efficacious in the treatment of chronic constipation."—

PROFESSOR LAMBL,

University of Warsaw.

Average dose—a wineglassful before breakfast, either pure or diluted with a similar quantity [illegible]

THE ROMANCE OF DISGUISES.

EXPERIENCES OF A FAMOUS "MAKER UP."

In "M. A. P." Mr. Willie Clarkson, the well-known theatrical wig maker and costumier, narrates some interesting professional experiences. He writes :—

I consider the wig I made for Sarah Bernhardt when she appeared as Cleopatra in 1892 my "chef-d'œuvre," and the great tragedienne has accorded me many flattering proofs of her appreciation. Then I have had the honour of personally "wigging" and "making up" many members of the Royal Family, and no end of Society stars. Unconsciously, too, I have assisted to disguise well-known criminals, among them Charles Peace, and have several times been called in with my paints and patches to assist eloping lovers. On one occasion the brother of a well-known actress came to me in great distress. He had fallen deeply in love with a beautiful and aristocratic young lady, who returned his passion. Her parents, however, were furious, forbade him the house, and, to all intents and purposes, kept the young lady a prisoner. Disguised by me, the lover gained admittance to the house, saw his inamorata, and prevailed upon her to elope with him.

I remember another love affair in which there was a distinct spice of mystery. One day a closed brougham was driven up to my door, and a footman came in with an anonymous note, which requested that a man should be sent in the brougham to disguise a lady. Nothing was said as to the lady's age or the nature of the disguise required, so I sent out one of my best men prepared for any and every emergency. He was driven to a lonely spot near Richmond and requested to get out. Then he was given a cigar, and told that when a gentleman wearing a carnation in his buttonhole approached, he was to throw away the cigar as a signal. Presently the misterious stranger—a fine, handsome looking man—arrived, and gave my assistant certain instructions, particularly impressing upon him that the greatest secrecy was to be observed, and that on no account was he to betray his identity. In accordance with his orders, my assistant then processed to a certain hotel, and asked to be shown to a certain room. Unfortunately the proprietor of the hotel was a great frequenter of the Alhambra and other places where my men are employed, and, recognising my assistant, greeted him with a "Hullo, Clarkson." The poor fellow was quite frightened lest the success of his mission should be imperilled, but he was allowed to proceed to the room indicated without further questioning. Arrived there, he found a young and pretty lady, evidently in a high state of nervousness, who begged to be disguised as an old woman. This was done, and my assistant left. But for three or four months afterwards he was sent for once or twice a week in the same mysterious manner, and ordered to proceed to various hotels to disguise the young lady. Eventually I discovered that the lady was an important ward in Chancery, who had been secretly married, and, of course, the handsome stranger was her husband. But I never heard whether the long arm of the law reached him.

I could almost write a whole chapter on "black eyes," the painting out of which is quite a big department of my business. Once I had to go as far as Brussels on an errand of this kind. The excuses given to account for the possession of black eyes are rarely original, imagination seldom soaring beyond a lamp-post or a mythical orange thrown by an equally mythical small boy, an excuse which hardly availed the gentleman who, having had an eye painted out in the morning, returned in the afternoon to have a similar office performed for his other eye. Once, however, I received a "black-eye" request which nearly shooked me out of my professional calm. But it was not to paint out a black eye, but to paint one in. The gentleman who wanted this unusual service explained to me that he had had a tiff with his wife that morning. In her anger she had struck him with her naughty, bejewelled fist—how shocking! The blow had left no mark, but it had occurred to him that it might bring his wife to repentance if he went back wearing a black eye. So I painted in a particularly fine and large one for him, and away he went quite pleased and happy. Whether the ruse succeeded, I do not know. That is the worst of my business. I constantly have to carry out the strangest commissions, but can seldom follow up the sequels.

A very strange request was that made to me by the King of the Maoris when he was over here many years ago. The dusky monarch was fond of frequenting the theatre and going behind the scenes and was greatly puzzled by the difference between the actors and actresses on and off the stage until the mysteries of "make-up" were explained to him. Some kind person must have mentioned my name to him for a few days later the King called upon me and explained that he was greatly annoyed by the attention excited by his dark skin and tattooed face when he took his walks aboard—or it may have been that he wished to make himself more attractive to the coryphees to whose charms he was by no means blind. Anyway he asked me whether I could temporarily efface the dark skin and tattoo marks. Of course, I could and did His Majesty was delighted came again and again and when returning to New Zealand bought a sufficient stock of grease-paints etc.' to last for several years. I remember that after giving the order he took me aside and said that if any of his chiefs came and asked for paints I was on no account to supply them.

I am often asked to make the plain beautiful, but rarely the beutiful plain. That, however, happend upon one occasion. A corronited carriage drove up to my door one fine morning, and there emerged a well-known Society beauty, who requested to see me alone. She had a wager she explained, that she would sell flowers in Piccadilly as a flowergirl for two hours during the most crowded period of the day without being recognised and asked me to help her to win her bet. Well, it seemed a shame to transform that lovely, delicate face into a coarse, wind-and sun-hardened one, but I did it, and her ladyship won her wager. A rather similar case was that of a well-known barrister, who wagered that he would hang about the Law Courts for a whole day without being recognised. By transforming him—a slim, pale-faced man—into a stout, ruddy complexioned farmer, I helped him, too, to win, his money. A recent case, in which no wager was concerned was what was known as "The Strand Abduction Case." The father of the girl, it may be remembered was denied, admittance to the house where she was, but disguised by me as a solicitor, he was successful in getting inside.

I am often asked where I get the ideas from for costumes. Well, I suppose that, like Topsy, some of them just grow, others are suggested by current events, and not infrequently a successful costume is the result, more or less, of a fluke. I remember an actor who was going to a Covent Garden ball came in late one evening for a costume. Nothing I had would do for him, and he was going away, when he caught sight of a suit of a chain-armour, and put it on. Then, in a fit of absence of mind, he assumed a postman's cap which was lying about. In a flash came the inspiration, and wrapped a Highland plaid around him. He went as the "Scotch Mail," and won a prize.

At the beginning of this article I mentioned that I had had the honour of "making-up" many members of the Royal Family. I should not presume to dilate upon these occasions when I have been privileged to come in contact with Royalty, but perhaps I may mention that the proudest moment of my life was in 1888, when, after the "tableaux vivants" at Osborne House, the late Queen said some gracious words of thanks to me for my services, and presented me with a valuable scarf-pin.

Such success as I have achieved has been due, I think, in the first place to a habit of never going to bed before three o'clock in the morning and never rising later than 6 a. m., and, in the second place, to my constant endeavour to find out what is wanted and to supply it.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	1	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	13	17	33
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	40	32	49
Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	21	21	17
Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	27	29	43
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	14	9	13
G Mahim and Worli	17	17	21
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	13	21
Total	133	121	207
Total plague deaths to date	273,233	224,782	
Same date last year	235	239	327

PLAGUE PROPHYLACTIC.

The statement of plague prophylactic issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, on the 7th April, was as under :—Civil Surgeon, Shahranpur, 100 doses ; Principal, Civil Medical Officer, Singapore, 71 doses.

COLONEL DE LISLE, the once brilliant No. 3 of the invincible Durham polo team, is once more in India, and is setting about organising a team on his special lines in his new Regiment, the Royal Dragoons, and there is little doubt he will not only take his old place in the Indian polo world but will be able to produce a team quite worthy of his drilling and organising.

Milkmaid

BRAND

Milk

As a guarantee of Quality, see the MILKMAID on every Tin.

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

TRADE MARK.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

The following pæan of thanks giving is to be found among the more humdrum and business-like advertisements in a French newspaper :—"M. Appietto, Police Commissary at Beziers, desires to sell a Commissary's uniform. It is quite new, and an exceptionally low price will be accepted. This uniform has been worn only once, at an official reception at which M. Appietto learned that the signal honour had been conferred upon him of being chosen as sub-prefect." Happy M. Appietto!

We are often told that the simplest inventions of novel applications of inventions are the most profitable. An Italian gentleman, Signor Volpini, of Milan, would doubtless be happy to testify to this fact, for we learn that he has recently been reaping a large pecuniary harvest through having placed upon the market what are described as barometrical post-cards which from the description appear to be, nothing more or less than those ingenious cards familiar tous all, on which appear a lady whose dress is blue when the weather is likely to be fine and pink when rain may be expected.

Munster in Westphalia, boasts the proud privilege of being the headquarters of the German Anti-cat Union. From a report of a recent meeting we learn that all is going well with the Union, and that during the year 5 437 skins had been forwarded to a manufacturer to be employed in the fabrication of a porous material of proven efficacy against gout and rheumatism. Among the suggestions made by speakers was one that cat-traps should be officially provided to members, and that official cat-catchers should be engaged, who, on account of the great speed of their quary ought to be mounted (!), and provided with climbing irons in order to obviate the possibility of the cats escaping by climbing trees!

One of the first essentials to the formation of a respectable burglarious association would seem to be a code of laws, so frequently do we hear of them. Here is another, which was discovered among the possessions of three members of the profession tried a few days ago before the Assize Tribunal of the Seine. Article 1. Any member who confides in any outsider, even his closest friend, shall be fined from 500 to 1,000 francs. 2. Any member who buys stolen goods shall be liable to a fine of 300 francs. 3. It is expressly forbidden to take a cab in the the Rue de la Gaite (in which street was the headquarters of the confraternity) under a penalty of 500 to 1,000 francs. 4. Any member convicted of getting drunk will be punished by a fine of 500 francs. Judging by the scale of the fines, there should have been plenty of money in the pockets of the members.

Here are some examples of strange shop-signs. Over a humble dwelling in a large town in the West Riding there was until a few months back the following sign : "W. C. N.——, philosophical tailor," which "gave furiously to think," as the French would say. Sad to say, the sign has now been replaced by the more prosaic one of "practical tailor." Among the numerous and slightly profane ones which occur in America may be quoted that in the manager's office in a cotton mill in Lowell, Massachusetts, which runs—"Heaven helps those that help themselves, but Heaven help the man that's caught helping himself in here." Surely the climax in this direction was reached in a grocer's "store" in the Western States, where is exhibited the motto, "In God alone we trust ; to all others, cash," which shows that a grocer's licence is familiar also in **America.**

One gains a significant insight into the bitterness of the feeling between German and Czech in the Austrian Empire in the following incident, which may be said to be taking place at this very moment In the town of Linz a concert has been arranged at which the famous violinist Jan Kubelik is to play. On the Monday previous, the president of the National German Society of Linz called upon the organiser of the concert and requested him to abandon it, as it was felt unfitting that a Czech violinist should be allowed to appear in such a truly German town as Linz. Should, however, the concert take place, he must point out on behalf of the members of his Society that "demonstrations" would inevitably take place and that the consequences might be serious. The answer he received was that it was impossible to alter the arrangements already entered into. From all of which one supposes that there will be more discord than harmony in Linz on the day of concert.

There is a fashion in auction-room prices. An American collector gave 250 dols. for an essay on "Books which have Influenced Me" in the handwriting of Robert Louis Stevenson. It has now been sold at New York for 145 dols. Some Hawthorne MSS. at the same sale fetched large prices. Feathertop, which form part of the delightful Mosses from an Old Manse, was sold for 750 dols, and the Ancestral Footstep for 650 dols. The Ancestral Footstep" was not published until after Hawthorne's death and was suggested by a weird legend of Smithills Hall heard by Hawthorne during his residence in Lancashire. The autographs of Edgar Allan Poe are naturally highly prized in America. The original MS of the System of Dr. Tarr and Professor Fether was sold for 505dols. This is the highest price paid for a prose specimen but the MS. of The Bells sold last year fetched 2,100dols. Poe's method of preparing his MSS. was peculiar. He generally wrote on small sized sheets of paper and then pasted them together so as to make a continuous roll.

Unlike Tennyson's famous brook, Niagara, it seems will not go on for ever. So at least an American writer tells us. In two thousand five hunderd years (he says) the discharge of the Niagara will have become intermittent ceasing at low stages of the lake and finally the river on the rising edge of the basin will have its waters turned back and southward and no water will flow over the Niagara escarpment of that day. Through this agency alone Niagara Falls will cease to exist long before the escarpment has been worn away to the river level at Grand Island but as it is even now lessening the volume of water poured over the Falls the erosive power of the stream is diminishing and we must therefore increase the period necessary for the retreat of the Canadian Falls to the south end of Goat Island and the stealing of the waters of the American Falls. Assuming the continuity of the forces named we might outline the probable future life and the death of the Falls thus :—With progressive loss in water volume the Canadian Falls will reach the south end of Goat Island and in from one thousand to fifteen hundred years entailing the death of the American Falls. The flow of the waters will now have become intermittent, and at first only at periods of mean and high water in Lake Erie eventually at high water alone will there be any discharged over the escarpment. This will continue for a period of from fifteen hundred to two thousand years. The entire flow to the north will cease and the river will run back in to Lake Erie, leaving the escarpment dry at a point not very far south of Goat Island and with a height of about one hundred feet. This will be thirty-five hundred years hence.

The despatch of a Russian military ballooning force to the Far East remin is one of the considerable use that was made of them during the Franco-Prussian War. From the very day on which Paris was beleaguered the Administration des Telegraphes busied itself in making ready its ballooning outfit and four days later on the 23rd September the first despatches to the outer world were forwarded by balloon post in the "Neptune." The first replies dated the 27th September, were received in Paris on the 1st October, being brought by carrier pigeon. The headquarters of this pigeon and balloon mail service were first at Tours, were the necessary photographic measures were taken for reducing the replies to a size small enough for attachment to the pigeon's body. Later on they were removed to Bordeaux, where they remained until the close of the war.

"You gentlemen of England who sponge your faces at ease, how little do you think of the dangers of those who dive for sponges in the seas." Some such variation of the famous ballad is suggested by the news that experiments are being made at La Goulette, in Tunis, with a new submarine vessel, invented by the Abbe Roaul, Vicar General of Carthage, to be used in sponge fishing. The vessel is made of steel, and resembles in shape a huge porpoise. The entrance to the central chamber is hermitically closed by a heavy lid fastened with screws, and the occupants survey their surroundings through portholes. A long spear, terminating in a grappling hook, worked from the interior of the submarine, seizes the sponge and deposits it in a net at the side of the vessel. The craft is propelled by electricity furnished by accumulators through a cable attached to a vessel on the surface, with which it is in constant communication by means of a telephone. The vessel is lighted by electricity, and a lamp hanging in the bow lights up the surroundings while the sponge fisher is beneath the water. Three men may easily descend in the vessel at the same time. The object of the vessel is to reduce the great mortality among sponge fishers.

The military authorities have decided to improve the accommodation at York Castle Military Prison by the enlargement of the cells in the three old blocks. These were of the smallest possible area, being only 320 cubic feet, and were composed of six solid blocks of stone, one for each wall, and one each for the floor and ceiling. It has been decided to convert two cells into one by the removal of the partition wall. The walls, which are made of freestone, are so hard that as many as twelve charges of dynamite were required to remove a single wall.

One of the most striking changes in British gardening of late, says Flora and Sylva, has been the delight with which we have welcomed the flora of Japan. The Japanese love of flowering trees and shrubs is well known and the introduction of their crabs cherries magnolias, wistarias plums, and vines, to say nought of maey other choice garden flowers, has given a greater impetus to the planting of flowering trees, shrubs, and climbers in British gardens than any other event of our time.

A recent Canadian invention consists of bricklaying by machinery instead of by hand. The machine worked by two men and a lad, will lay 400 to 600 bricks per hour. Door and window spaces cause only a slight delay. The machine is suited for all plain work, such as walls, sheds, mills, factories, rows of cottages, and piers of bridges. Considerable pressure is put on the bricks, and it is claimed that the work is more firmly done than by hand. The invention will do the work of six or seven skilled bricklayers, and it is believed that a machine adapted to build a factory covering about sixty by forty feet could be put on the market for £100. The apparatus can be readily worked after a fortnight's instruction.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

Debility

Perhaps you eat enough, yet you do not get much benefit from your food. You keep thin and weak; are tired all the time, and your nerves are in a bad way. Why not strengthen your digestion and get rid of your debility?

Read these words from Mrs. E. G. Munro, of Coburg, Victoria. Mrs. Munro also sends her photograph.

"I suffered greatly with indigestion and debility for a long time. Sleep did not refresh me, and I was in a very bad state. One of my friends strongly recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and after a good deal of hesitation I made up my mind to try it. To my great surprise, I had not taken one-half a bottle before I felt greatly improved in every way. I only took three bottles, and I can now honestly say that I am entirely free from all of my old troubles, and consider myself perfectly cured. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is certainly a wonderful blood medicine."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Wholesale Agents :—KEMP & Co., Ltd. BOMBAY.

FINEST COORG COFFEE

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Buy direct from Curing Works and save all intermediate Profits.

C C TRADE MARK. E C

BISON HEAD BRAND.

	Per lb.	Per 7 lbs.	Per 28 lbs
	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p
Finest whole Pea berry	0 10 0	4 0 0	14 0 0
Extra Bold First Grade	0 9 0	3 8 0	12 0 0
Bold Second Grade	0 8 0	3 0 0	10 0 0
Ordinary Common	0 5 0	2 0 0	8 0 0
Per Post V. P. Extra	0 0	1 2 0	0 0 0

All the above Coffees are grown in our own estates in Coorg, cured and packed at our Hunsur Works. They are guaranteed pure and free from all adulterations. Cash with order or goods forwarded per V. P. P. If by rail state nearest Station. Agents wanted in all Towns and Cities.

MATHESON & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS,
HUNSUR, P. O.,
Mysore Province

Benger's Food is mixed with fresh new milk when used ; is dainty and delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

The "LANCET" describes it as—"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

Sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

LANGUID WOMEN
PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is [illegible] when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach, Indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent

It helps sufferers from Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers, and Ulceration of the Stomach.

CHAPOTEAUT PARIS

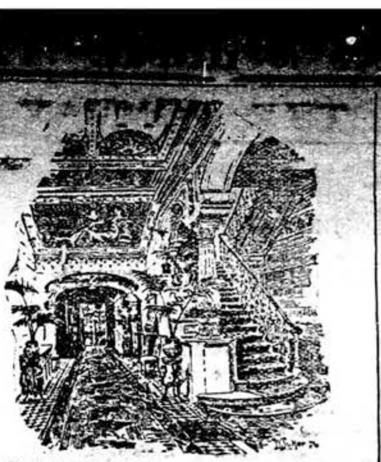
Good Morning! Have a Cigar? Thank you ; this *is* nice! What brand is it?

DRESSELHUYS

North, South, East or West! DRESSELHUYS is Best.

Should any difficulty arise in obtaining these Cigars, please apply to—

D. T. KEYMER & Co.,
1-1, Council House Street,
CALCUTTA.



LONDON, Prince of Wales Hotel de Vere Gardens, Kensington, W. Family suites. Recreation, Reading, Billiard and Smoking Rooms. Spacious new Dining Saloon. All Bedrooms ventilated with patent apparatus. Sumptuous yet economical. Telegrams Suasively London." Terms, from 9/6 per day.

Stephens' Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters.

"ROB ROY" PENS.

HINKS, WELLS & CO. beg to draw attention to this new series of TURNED-UP POINTED AND OTHER PENS, made of the same materials, by the same tools, by the same process, and at the same works as the "WAVERLEY" Series of Pens, which HINKS, WELLS & Co. have for 30 years and upwards (prior to September, 1901) manufactured for and supplied to Messrs. Macniven & Cameron, Limited.

6d., 1s. & Gross Boxes. Sold by all Stationers

COMPARE OUR PRICES.

HINKS, WELLS & Co.,
BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND

MINERAL WATERS.

TRADE REQUISITES

LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences Oils and Colourings from well known English manufacturers. Sulphuric Acid and other acids

REFINED SACCHARIN

and every article connected with Ærated water factory ; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate price from

CURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.
General Merchants and Commission Agents
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BOMBAY.

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS, MANUFACTURERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1878.

FACTORY IN BIENNE (SWITZERLAND).

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.)

"USEFUL, INTERESTING, AND INSTRUCTIVE."

THE MERIDIAN WATCH CO.'S WATCHES.

IN every civilized country, with the present needs of life and increased business activity, a good, durable and absolutely reliable Time-keeper is an article of actual necessity. Bad or indifferent Watches, made only for show, may meet the wants of ignorant or poor people ; but even amongst this class, a better article, which can be thoroughly relied on, is gradually replacing the Watch usually found in the Bazaar which has hitherto been made only to sell and then put aside after its quality as a Time-keeper has been tried and found wanting.

THE USEFULNESS OF A WATCH DOES NOT NECESSARILY DEPEND UPON ITS COST, AND TOO OFTEN THE PRICE ASKED DOES NOT REPRESENT ITS QUALITY. Therefore it must necessarily be to the advantage of purchasers generally to obtain accurate information, which will enable them easily to select a Watch of better make and most suitable for their requirements.

The manufacture of reliable and specially made Watches in Switzerland, such as those THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY has put before the public during the past few years, has gone through a radical change. Extensive buildings have recently been erected and an improved plant put in. With the aid of a large invested capital and "up to date" machinery of the most perfect accuracy, worked by competent Engineers and skilled workmen, the most perfect Watches have been successfully turned out. These Watches are greatly above the average and are put before buyers at prices within the reach of almost all classes. Every appliance that genius could devise and science suggest to make these Watches the most reliable and lasting has been made use of. Master minds in Mechanics have given their ripest thought to the perfection of the design and improvement of the parts. Special training in Horological Technical Schools has produced those who are masters of every phase of the finest machine work, and such men we employ continuously producing the various parts of our Watches, with the result that the MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches are as near perfection as they possibly can be. We have paid particular attention to every part of the Lever Escapement as well as the Adjusting and Timing of each article turned out, to such a degree that further improvement can scarcely be looked for, and nothing passes out of our Factory that does not come up to the Standard we claim for our products.

In addition to their general utility, all Watches should have a neat appearance and be pleasing to the eye. The taste of the better class of buyers in European countries is rapidly being acquired for Flat-shaped Watches, whilst signs are not wanting in India, that a demand exists for the same style, and this form of Watch must shortly supersede the clumsy articles so often put before the public. THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches are being made in accordance with the modern taste for a flat or extra flat Watch which does not bulge unnecessarily in the pocket.

The whole Manufature of THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches is carried on under one roof, that is to say, in one Establishment, where the rough metals, the steel and brass for the movements of the solid Nickel, and the Silver and Gold for the cases are selected, tested, and prepared for use, as well as the manufacture, finishing, timing and rating of the various qualities and styles. Each Watch has to go through about 600 operations before being ready for export, most of them being of extreme delicacy. Relative cheapness can, therefore, be accounted for by the economy which results from the employment of the most skilled labour and the perfect automatic machinery and tools used in every branch, and also by the great division of the work which permits a vast quantity of the same parts being turned out cheaply as well as with the highest degree of excellence in workmanship.

The cheaper makes of MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches are regulated on 2 positions, viz, with "pendant up" and "dial up," whilst the higher grades are examined in 4 positions, variations being corrected before the Watches are allowed to pass out. The movements of this quality are fitted with Expansion and Compensating balances, Brequet hair springs and Philips curves which secure exact timing within a few seconds in the various positions in which they are tested.

Lastly, but not least, we are manufacturing for the most exacting amongst our Constituents, a very high class Watch accompanied by an Observatory Certificate, Class A, testifying by recorded notes and independent witnesses as to the real value of each of these Watches.

We take special pride in trying to perfect our manufactures, whilst experience and long residence in India has made it clear to us that another great improvement connected with the accurate time keeping of Watches for long periods in this country has been realised by us, by the use of our specially made Watch-oil, for the lubrication of their active parts. THE MERIDIAN WATCH COMPANY'S Watches may generally be relied on to go for 3 to 5 years before cleaning is necessary.

We claim that no better Watches have ever been offered to the public in this country, whether judged by our price list or by all-round attractiveness than those now being sold.

AS PER ILLUSTRATION.

Keyless ¾ plate, lever movement, hardened balance spring, hard enamel dial, perfectly adjusted, regulated and examined.

	Nickel Silver.	Stg. Silver,
No. OA.—Open Faced 11 ruby jewels...	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 15 0
" OB.— " " fully jewelled chronom. balance ...	" 14 0	" 20 0
" OC.—Hunting "	" 20 0	" 25 0
" OD.—Hunting " "	" 23 0	" 28 0
" OE.—Hunting " " compensating balance ...	" 28 0	" 30 0
" OF.—½ Hunting " "	" 30 0	" 33 0
" OG.—Open Face with OBSERVATORY CERTIFICATE	...	" 40 0
" OH.—½ Hunting " "	...	" 45 0
	14-carat gold.	18-carat gold,
" OI.—Open Face fully jewelled ...	Rs. 42 0	Rs. 50 0
" OK.—Hunting " "	" 58 0	" 65 0
" OL.—½ Hunting " "	" 60 0	" 68 0

WARRANTED 3 AND 4 YEARS.

For cheaper Watches from Rs. 5, Ladies' and Wrist Watches, 8-day, Chronograph, Calendar Watches, Carriage, Hall and Office Clocks, etc., please ask for our Illustrated CATALOGUE which is sent FREE ON APPLICATION.

REPAIRS to ordinary and complicated Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, etc., by and under European supervision.

THE MERIDIAN WATCH CO.

G. A. CHARPIE & CO., BOMBAY.

'DARTRING' TRADE MARK

Superb Skin is obtained and maintained by using 'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE'

No imitation can bear the 'Dartring'.
No imitation can be called 'Dartring'.

Demand the genuine 'DARTRING' TOILET 'LANOLINE' in collapsible tubes. 'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE' TOILET SOAP.

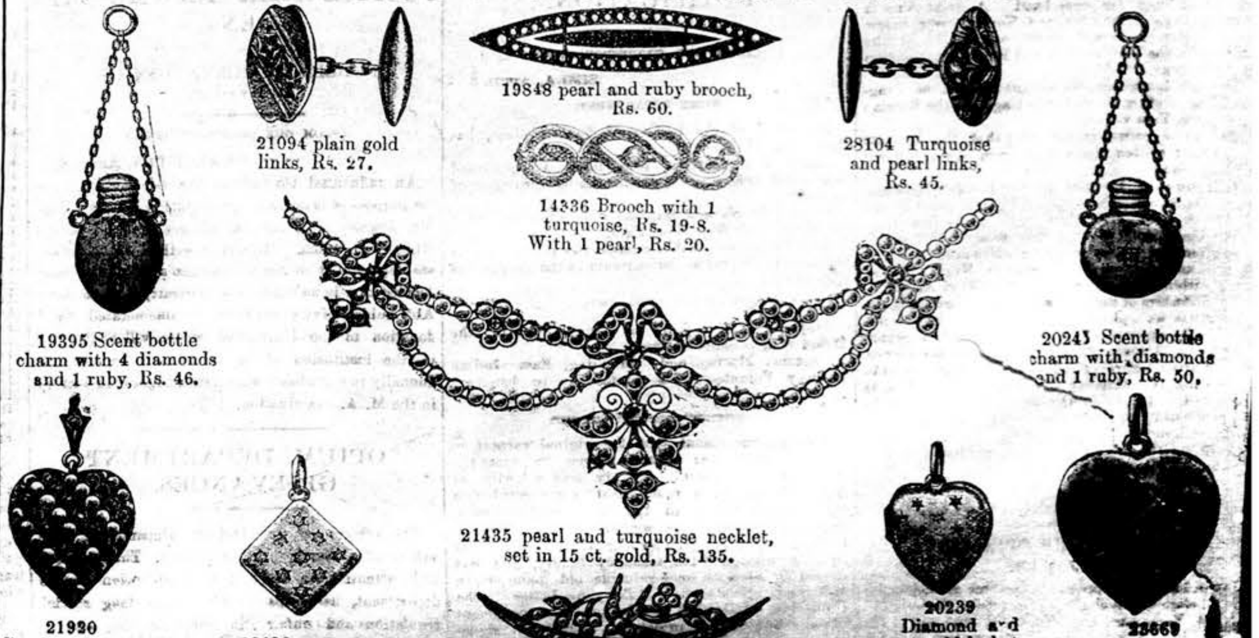
Wholesale : 67, Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng.

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.
STRONGLY APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION
IN INDIA, CEYLON, AND THE EAST.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

NEW DESIGNS IN 18 CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.



19848 pearl and ruby brooch, Rs. 60.

21094 plain gold links, Rs. 27.

28104 Turquoise and pearl links, Rs. 45.

14836 Brooch with 1 turquoise, Rs. 19-8. With 1 pearl, Rs. 20.

19395 Scent bottle charm with 4 diamonds and 1 ruby, Rs. 46.

20243 Scent bottle charm with diamonds and 1 ruby, Rs. 50.

21435 pearl and turquoise necklet, set in 15 ct. gold, Rs. 135.

21920 Pearl and turquoise heart, Rs. 60.

23630 Diamond and ruby locket, Rs. 50.

20239 Diamond and emerald locket Rs. 54.

23869 Diamond, sapphire and ruby locket, Rs. [illegible]

23330 pearl brooch, Rs. 45.

A VARIETY OF OTHER DESIGNS OF NECKLETS AND PENDANTS ON VIEW AT OUR SHOW ROOMS.

11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY. Opposite the General Post Office.

M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

The success of "The Cingalee" is a sign that its producer's gift for weaving a mass of familiar matter into a compact likeness of a fresh design is in better form than ever. I have heard it ventured more than once in the "land of the light of lime" that the George Edwardes successes are all luck and monopoly. This, of course, is very far from being the case, as everyone knows who has seen the Musical Comedy King at work. His only luck is in the public's deepest infatuation for musical comedy as a class of entertainment; and as to monopoly—by which is meant his contracts with a particularly attractive company—there is not a single member of it, with the exception perhaps, of Mr. Hayden Coffin, who has not been associated with failures under other managements. The art that George Edwardes excells in is the art of getting individual ambition to combine in the pursuit of general success. No man knows better than "Blue-eyed George" how to make a number of star performers work hand in hand for the common good. That is one of the secrets of his success. Another is his magic treatment, scenic and constructive, of the matter provided by the author.

I have seen Mr. George Edwardes perform some of the most amazing feats of elimination. I have seen him remove songs and scenes of which it has been whispered around at early rehearsals that they would be the making of the piece! Seated in the centre of the holland-covered stalls, with his grey lounge coat thrown so widely open—to accommodate his habit of thrusting his thumbs and forefingers into his waistcoat pockets—as nearly to be slipping off his broad shoulders; with his "bowler" taking a similar direction, and his enormous cigar sticking from his mouth at the angle of a barber's pole, George Edwardes controls the development of a new musical comedy with the keenest and quickest eye to the superfluous that ever looked from the head of a theatrical manager. As each song or scene succeeds another, he judges it, not on its individual merits, but as an eligible contribution to the ensemble. This carefulness for the welfare of the ensemble sometimes makes him appear very harsh to distinctive effort. But he always has a good and satisfying answer. That answer is the success of the piece.

A curious feature in the composition of Mr. George Edwardes is that he is never dismayed by the contemplation of working upon the stale fields and pastures old of the writers of his books. It may be that he has grown so accustomed to overcoming obstacles that such things as threadbare plots and sub-plots do not even worry him, let alone have their terrors for him. With the memory of "The Medal and the Maid, with its hunt for the medal that shall lead to the identification of the maid, as green among playgoers as an emerald on a plate, Mr. Edwardes doesnot even wince when he finds himself stage-managing at the Gaiety a hunt for an orchid. And more remarkable still he never makes a murmur when the author of the Gaiety piece, which is now in the height of its popularity, makes him spend at Daly's (so it is rumoured) £10,000 in dressing and mounting a hunt for a black pearl that shall lead to the identification of the mislaid heroine Nanoya. If in the next Gaiety or Daly's piece there is a hunt all through the story for a sapphire or a six-pence, it will not disturb George Edwardes in the very least. He will just sit down in the middle of the theatre and lop and prune, and chop and change, with so cunning a hand and, order such lovely dresses, and design such beautiful scenes, and get the whole thing set to such fascinating music and get the fascinating music sung by such fascinating singers, that the production will be hailed with the same delight as the public have manifested over the appearance of "The Cingalee." No wonder the theatre is full of cries for "Edwardes" when the final curtain descends on the first public performance of a new musical play at Daly's or the Gaiety.

As the people from the stalls were rustling up to the vestibule after curtain-fall on the first night of the new piece, a usually serious first-nighter, who would not care to be publicly announced as the author of a joke, was met by an actor who had just rushed in from a neighbouring theatre for the "verdict," and asked what the Tanner-Monckton piece was all about. "Well," drawled the first-nighter, as he dragged himself wearily up the stairs; it may be described as illustrating this moral: When a man's single he lives at his ease, and when a man, leaves that single ease and marries a Cingalese, he's a double J.'

Alongside the article in a daily paper on the death of "Jingo" Hunt, the author of the patriotic song with that historic chorus;

> We don't want to fight, but, by Jingo, if we do
> We've got the ships, we've got the men, we've got the money too

was an account of an interview with Mr. Charles Frohman, who attributed the slump in theatricals chiefly to the want of plays. The juxtaposition of the two things irresistibly suggested the lines, for the use of our lazy dramatists:

> We don't want to write, but, by Jingo, if we do.
> We've got the time, we've got the chance, we've got the theatres too!

And now there is to be still another threatre to shame them, if they are not careful, by its ultimate dedication to Little Miss Musical Comedy. It is the Midland Hotel Theatre in Manchester.

The distinction of producing its first play falls to Miss Mary Moore, who, for this special occasion, which takes place on Wednesday next, will be released from her artistic obligations to My "Lady of Rosedale" by the courtesy of Sir Charles Wyndham. Miss Moore opens the hotel theatre (a magnificent house, I am told) with Mr. Hubert Henry Davies's drawing-room melodrama, Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace. The popular lady has evidently caught Sir Charles's craze for flying matinees as well as opening ceremonies, for although she will only be out of the cast at the New on the night she appears at the Midland Hotel Theatre in Manchester, she plays Mrs. Gorringe to-day (Wednesday) in Nottingham, Lady Mardaunt to My Lady of Rosedale at Brighton and precedes and follows her Manchester appearance by a matinee performance on the same day in Nottingham, and another matinee show on the day after in Worcester, returning to London in the evening as usual to her part in the Alfred Capus-Comyns Carr drama of divorce at the New. Such energy, if transmitted to our dramatists would soon fill our theatres once more with "the drama of the brain" (to quote Mr. Arthur Bourchier) and knock "the drama of the limb" off—well, off its limbs!

Mr. W. L. Abingdon, after a visit to America of fourteen months, a somewhat considerable extension of an original arrangement for a tour of ten weeks, is among us once again, and looking even smoother and neater and more highly groomed than when he left the English stage to get along as best it could without its "star" villian of modern drama. Mr. Abingdon's last engagement in London was at the Lyceum with Mr. William Gillette, where in Sherlock Holmes, he took the part of a sort of Commander-in-Chief of British burglars, with an unregistered address in a subterranean locality in the East End. As showing what a child the housebreaker can be in some things it is recorded that on the person of a man who was arrested in Stepney for stealing a number of articles from a jewellers shop, there was found a letter written in pencil to the Unofficial Receiver of Stolen Property in the Conan Doyle play, and making certain suggestions to that worthy with regard to the safe disposal of a stock of the burglary season's "must be cleared" goods. An unaccustomed playgoer (fortunately for the pockets of the drama's patrons), the thief had evidently been carried away by the seeming reality of the proceedings in the underground "thieves kitchen," and dropped the wicked old gentlemen a business line while the influence of the illusion was upon him.

Mr. Abingdon covered thirty thousand miles as the leading member of Miss Amelia Binghams's company and in the course of his journey through the towns of the West he found many agreeable signs of the growth of tolerance for civilisation. While the expectorative pastime is as fashionable now among the inhabitants of these towns as ever it was in the day when BretHarte wrote his famous address "To a Pliocene Skul," it is hampered in many public places by rules and regulations, more or less unobserved, and in drawing-rooms, when ladies are present, it is absolutely forbidden. The influence of the social reformers has penetrated even the walls of some of the theatres, for there are notices up in them asking the audience, to exersie a certain amount of care in the matter of direction; and in one of them, fixed up by the footlights for the attention of the actors only, Mr. Abingdon was put off his cue to discover one night a board bearing the ironic hint. "This Stage is Not a Spitton."

Young Mr. Cecil King, the new stage manager at His Majesty's Theatre, is fortunate in having been built with an enthusiasm for work. In his capacity at Mr. Tree's House in the Haymarket his overwhelming desire to make himself useful is petted to the full. Reading the outside of a theatre programme in the casual manner of the man who feels he may as well do that to pass the time as count the bald heads in the stalls, one is apt to connect the name of the gentleman who is announced as stage manager with a sort of occupation which is mainly composed of long intervals of rest, occasioned by the play having once been set upon its legs, and therefore requiring no further attention until it is to be taken off and replaced by something else. Mr. Cecil King does not say whether this was his impression before he left a commercial life for a theatrical one but it may be remarked all the same that if it was, he now knows that the impression was a very misleading one. But he was in some degree prepared for the duties of the post he is fulfilling at his Majesty's with so much credit to himself and to his distinguished "guv'nor." At all events he was told by the late Franklin MacLeay, himself one of the hardest and most earnest of workers, that the only road to success was that which led straight to work and had notlet to it.

It is certainly in such a cul-de-sac as this that Mr. King finds himself at his Majesty's. It makes even a journalist feel lazy to listen to what a stage manager has to do for a living. And it would certainly make a journalist feel ashamed to know how happy Mr. King is in the doing of it. However, Mr. King, despite the amazing responsibilities of his position, is only twenty seven, and if a man is not happy in almost everything at that age, his seniors of twice his years have the advantage of him, in that they are nearer the average limit of human existence. Hear what the youthful stage manager of England's principal playhouse has to say of the little things there are to be done before he feels morally qualified to smack himself on the chest and breathe the air of a free man—until the morrow! "Work! I have had no time for anything else since joining Mr. Tree and this year it has been terrific. Five companies to send out on tour, and eight plays to get ready. I have been in the theatre from the first thing in the morning until midnight since December. But still one does not mind how hard one works under such a chief as Mr. Tree."

A LITTLE boy named Lucien Margerd, while playing in the basement of an old house at 36, Rul Jean de Beauvais, was attacked by several of the enormous rats with which Paris abounds. In trying to rid himself of the rodents he fell to the ground uttering piercing cries, and then fainted, blood pouring from the many bites he had. When assistance arrived the rats still stuck to their prey, and it was sometime before they could be chased away. The boy was taken to the hospital [illegible]

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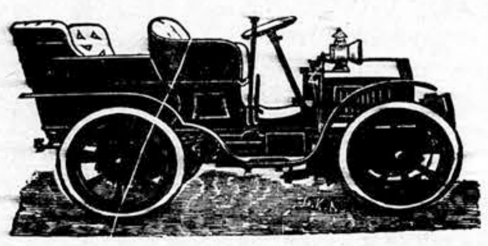

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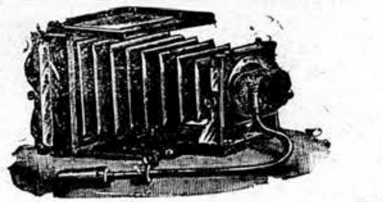

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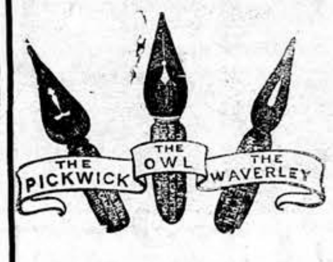

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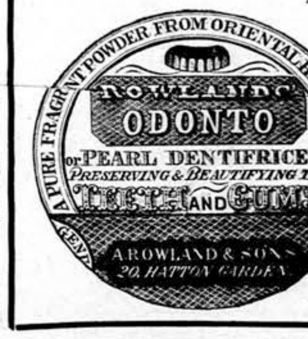
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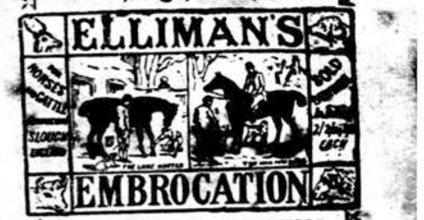

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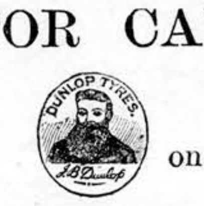

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